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JOHN BULL

Vol. X. No. 250. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911. ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

For meaning of this No. see Page iii. of cover.

The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

THE CONTENTS
OF THIS ISSUE WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 1.

"CAN ENGLISH GIRLS LOVE?"
This important question is discussed in next week's
"MRS. BULL"
the companion journal to
"JOHN BULL."

LINCOLN AND LIVERPOOL.
For latest news and suggestions about the
LINCOLN HANDICAP
and the
GRAND NATIONAL,
see
"LOTINGA'S WEEKLY"
A "stable companion" to
"JOHN BULL."

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Paignton, Devonshire;
Queen's Club Mansions, Kensington;
St. Winifred's Crescent, Muswell Hill;

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Our Weekly Ballot for 50 Helpers at Two Guineas Apiece.

Every copy of John Bull bears upon its cover a distinctive number, and every week FIFTY of such numbers will be drawn and published.

To each of the holders of copies of John Bull of specified date, bearing any of such numbers, we will, upon production within seven days of publication (a reasonable extension will be allowed to foreign and Colonial claimants) of a sufficient portion of the cover to identify the date and number, pay the sum of TWO GUINEAS in return for his using his best endeavour for one week to increase our circulation. Before the money is paid we require a full report of all work done.

The following claims have been received for the issue of February 4th:—

MISS B. JONES, 31, Juniper Street, Shadwell, E. No. 484869. February 4th.
W. HILL, 1, Ship Street, Deptford, S.E. No. 115,051. February 4th.
J. L. HILLS, 149, Auckland Road, Ilford, Essex. No. 218,119. February 4th.
ARTHUR SHAW, 6, Taylor Street, Middlesbrough. No. 409,102. February 4th.
W. L. ROGERS, 83, Bramah Road, North Brixton, S.W. No. 270,349. February 4th.
JAMES AMAR, 87, Redcliff Street, Bristol. No. 115,826. February 4th.
M. GARVIE, 60, High Street, Dunfermline. No. 104,060. February 4th.

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of February 18th:—

1851	119857	218598	334746	520083
10308	125150	227151	341950	565143
16886	146889	240679	361240	581986
30653	160490	256847	390943	605782
35931	165823	265249	409130	607756
49300	180879	267288	424912	619291
64375	189059	276381	441295	625743
94427	197133	279827	468217	627643
102010	208156	314763	499080	628751
115237	205928	319831	516351	653191

Initial Noughts should be Disregarded, but Final Ones are, of course, Reckoned.

The Fifty Numbers in Respect of this Week will be Announced in our issue dated April 15th (Published April 13th).

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The General Secretary,
93, Long Acre, London, W.C.

Please enrol me as a Member of
The John Bull League.
and send me a Membership Badge, for which I enclose P.O. for 6d.

Name .....
Address .....
....

JOHN BULL.

Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant:
Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.

Vol. X. No. 250. Saturday, March 18th, 1911. One Penny.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor or the Publisher, at 93, Long Acre, London, W.C., according to whether they relate to Editorial or Business matters.
All editorial inquiries MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

TO READERS ABROAD.

JOHN BULL *is on sale at all Bookstalls and Newsagents throughout Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent as follows:—Paris, at the Railway Stations—Nord, Ouest, P.L.M., Orleans, l'Est; the principal Kiosques on the Boulevards, etc.; Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's Bookshop, 248, rue de Rivoli; Libraries—Timotei, rue Castiglione; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera; Byron, rue Castiglione; Galignani, 224, rue de Rivoli; Anglaise, Avenue Victor Hugo; Charruet, rue d'Isty; Lebeau, Avenue Kleber; F. Tennant Pain, 18, rue Favart, Wholesale and Continental Representative. Railway Bookstalls and principal Libraries at Marseilles, Hyeres, Cannes, St. Raphael, Nice, Beaulieu, Monaco, Monte Carlo, Mentone. It is also obtainable through Messrs. Gordon & Gotch's Agencies in the Colonies.*

DALY'S THEATRE. Every Evening at 8.15, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES' New Production of a WALTZ DREAM. New Libretto by BASIL HOOD. Music by OSCAR STRAUS. Matinée Every Saturday at 2.15. Tel. 201 Gerrard.

The John Bull League.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH.

A PUBLIC MEETING
WILL BE HELD IN THE
PUBLIC HALL, CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22nd, at 8 p.m.
Chairman.—COUNCILLOR H. ROSS CLYNE.
Various important matters of local interest will be dealt with, including:—
The utilisation of the old Infirmary site.
The necessity for a Second Stipendiary Magistrate.
The extension of hours of workmen's cars.
Doors open at 7.30. Admission Free.

PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT
THE "WELCOME," FORE STREET, DEVONPORT.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22nd, at 8 p.m.
A limited number of tickets for reserved seats may be obtained from the Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. A. E. Hutchings, of 20, Albert Road, Plymouth.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

A BOHEMIAN CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT THE
"BEAR'S PAW" RESTAURANT, LORD STREET.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22nd, at 8 p.m.
Admission by ticket or Membership Badge, which can be obtained from the Hon. Local Secretary, R. G. S. Haines, of 4, Woodlands Road, Aigburth.

WEST HARTLEPOOL AND MIDDLESBROUGH BRANCH.

EX-LIEUT. ALLAN SUTOR
WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS ON
"THE ARMY—FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT."
AT THE
TOWN HALL, WEST HARTLEPOOL.
THURSDAY, MARCH 23rd, at 8 p.m.
AND THE
TOWN HALL, MIDDLESBROUGH.
FRIDAY, MARCH 24th, at 8 p.m.
Doors open 7.30. ADMISSION FREE.

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THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

MASTERMAN, THE WHITEWASHER.

We direct the special attention of our readers to the article, under this heading, on another page. There is widespread indignation at the way in which the smug Under-Secretary dealt with our terrible revelations concerning the atrocities at the Akbar Nautical School.

THE MASTERMAN MISCHIEF.

Mr. Masterman's Report on our charges will do much harm in the reformatory world. Every brute of a master will feel at liberty to ill-treat the boys under his care, knowing that he will be "whitewashed" in the event of an official enquiry. Take the case of the boy, Walter Davis, charged at Hull, the other day, with "absconding" from a reformatory. The lad pleaded, with tears in his eyes, that he ran "home" to see his dying father—whom he found dead on his arrival. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment! The smug Under-Secretary has not heard the last of the matter we assure him.

CANADA AND "JOHN BULL."

Some of the Canadian States have been agitating for our prosecution, and Mr. Obed Smith, the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in London, has been consulted as to whether the English law can reach us. Mr. Obed Smith says it cannot; you may not libel an individual, he says, but you may libel a nation. Well, why doesn't Mr. Obed Smith—concerning whom, in his official capacity, we have had something to say, and who, as an Emigration official, is directly affected by our criticisms—himself bring an action? We will not even counterclaim for damages because he says our readers are "not of the class who would make desirable emigrants." After all, that might be a compliment.

Pleasant Reading.

"Your Open Letter to Mrs. Bentley (widow of Sergeant Bentley, the Houndsditch victim) was read by her and very much appreciated," writes one of her friends to us. "The knowledge that the eyes of your readers were on her and her baby boy had a wonderful effect in making her bear her irreparable loss." That is the sort of letter which makes us very pleased with ourselves.

The Real South Africa.

Here is an extract from a letter recently received by one of our readers from a very prominent resident in Bloemfontein. It expresses what we have too much reason to believe is the actual state of things:

> This country will take a good many years before it settles down to a peaceful state of affairs. At present, the whole atmosphere is irritating to anyone who is in sympathy with England. No matter when you read a paper, you come across the name of an Englishman who has been retrenched and his place has been filled by a Dutchman. It would not do to side too much with the English politician, for the population out here are Dutch to the core of their heart. The latest move is that in Pretoria the public notices are exhibited both in Dutch and English, with the difference that in English it is in small print, immediately under the big-type announcement in Dutch.

A Justifiable Complaint.

A juryman, summoned to serve in the King's Bench Division, complains of the way he is being kept waiting about, without any thought for his time or convenience. "Apparently," says he, "we jurors are summoned long before we are wanted, and when we are sworn in the gaseous proclivities of counsel and the extra-judicial jokes of the judges keep us longer away from our business than is justified by the necessity." A juror expressed some such protest as this before Mr. Justice Scrutton a week or so ago. "It is the privilege of every British subject to meet difficulty sometimes," said his lordship. "Yes, my lord," responded the juror, "and it is the equal privilege of a British subject sometimes to kick." It is not only a privilege, but a right—and one of the first duties of a Business Government will be to re-model the entire jury system.

Ballots for Speeches.

That champion humorist of the Irish Nationalist Party, Mr. Willie Redmond, has been reminding Mr. Asquith that "a good many people think it would be most convenient that there should be a ballot for speeches" in Parliament. It is a novel thought, and seems to have infinite possibilities for the Parliamentary dumb. A Government front bencher is more or less bound, under the Party Government system, to make speeches, more or less longwinded; but why special privileges should be extended to the Opposition front benchers against all the other private members of the House is not so clear. Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George, Haldane, Churchill and Co. are in charge of the job, and they have necessarily to explain their ideas of doing it, but is that a reason why Messrs. Balfour, Austen Chamberlain and Co. should be granted a licence to bob up day after day, and week after week, to tell the same old story, in the same old way, at the same old length, while dozens of members behind and in front of them are at the point of bursting with anxiety to rise and say a few words? Nobody knows what splendid contributions to new thought the Parliamentary dumb man could make if he got the chance. The Opposition front benchers talk too much, and too often, to have anything new to say about anything.

The Revolution!

Have you noticed the lull in the Revolution?

An Expensive Gee-Gee.

According to the *Leeds Mercury*, the Highways Committee of the Halifax Town Council recently decided to purchase a new cart-horse, whereupon a sub-committee of four was appointed to deal with the matter. These four sturdy Councillors then set out for Selby, accompanied by two Corporation officials. And there the story ends. Probably they are now visiting other famous horse-breeding centres.

Judicial Arithmetic.

In the course of a recent address to a Manchester jury in an illegal operation case, Mr. Justice Grantham made some strong observations—not too strong—to the jury on the frequency of illegal operations. Presently, however, he fell into reminiscence. "I remember trying one case a few years ago," he said, "where it came to light that a man had carried on this trade regularly and charged 10s. each time. On his premises were found no fewer than 147 half-sovereigns, indicating, as far as we could judge, that he had performed this unnatural offence at least 147 times." This is rather a good example of that temperamental imagination which has gained for his lordship's judicial utterances such widespread notoriety. In this instance, Judge Grantham's arithmetic is apparently based on the supposition that the man saved up the half-sovereigns in order to keep count of his operations. By the same notion, if a man is charged with selling food unfit for human consumption, to wit, a penny bloater, and ten pennies are afterwards found in his till, he must have sold at least ten unfit bloaters.

A Kind Detective.

Alfred Searle, "a half-starved-looking man, of Shepherd's Bush," lost his work, and not being able to get any more, notwithstanding all his efforts, found himself, his wife, and two children presently without food and almost without clothes. There was some hired furniture in the house, and, in his desperation, Searle pawned it. Detective Kimber went to serve the summons on him, and there are times when even detectives, like the rest of us, have their feelings. Kimber found the man's wife and children in the last stages of destitution, and out of his own pocket provided them with food and clothes. The West London magistrate first fined Searle 20s. or a month, then changed his mind, and reduced the penalty to 10s., with 2s. costs. Of course, a man has no legal right to do a legal wrong because his wife and family are starving, but punishment in this case would have been a penny, including costs. As Searle must have been as little able to find 12s. as 20s., we are wondering whether he is doing his month. We trust not; and, as there was a Detective Kimber about, we should think not.

A Non-Party Parson.

Another cleric who does not believe in the political party game is Archdeacon Fletcher. Inducting the Rev. J. W. Pickup into the living of St. Paul's, Clitheroe, he asked his congregation to abjure party. "Party did an immense amount of harm," he said. "They had what are called party politics, and while one party is pulling against another party at home, we were often losing ground in the world as a nation. One often felt it would be better if all were for the State and none for party; and what was true of politics was true of religion." We hardly hoped to get the clergy with us, for, after all, Party in politics is the same thing as Sect in religion.

An Ideal Sporting Paper.

Do you read *Lotinga's Weekly*? A new series, under our management, begins with the issue of March 25th—the first week of flat-racing. Just have a look at it.

THE HAPPY LAND.

Writing to us from Gunjur, in Southern India, Mr. A. H. Best-Permien says the only idea British people at home have of India is that promulgated for missionary purposes, to wit, a land of the savage snake, the terrific tiger, the pernicious plague, and the scorching sun. As a fact, he says, it is a land where there is not 10 per cent. of starving, where most people never see a tiger unless it is a tame one, where snakes are seldom observed at large, and where a family of four may live in ease and comfort on £1 a week, as he does. He also says that where he is the climate is that of Italy, "invigorating and filling one with fresh hopes." We are much obliged to Mr. Permien for enlightenment. We may arrive one of these days for a big shoot, if we can arrange with a Maharajah or somebody to let loose one of those tame tigers.

LUDICROUS LOUGHBOROUGH.

For some years the Borough Council of Loughborough has been composed of evenly balanced blocks of Liberals and Tories, their numbers being prearranged by the two party caucuses. Even the Guardians are elected in the lump by the same political organisations. The tit-bit of this pretty extravaganza is the case of the borough elective auditor, the alleged watch-dog of the ratepayers' money-box. This post has for years been filled by two men, one Liberal and one Tory, "as arranged," each political party putting in their man, the fee for the office being shared. Happily, there are signs that the ratepayers are beginning to wake up and see through the tricks of this political legerdemain. On the re-election of auditor a few days since, the party jerry-manderers found another Richmond in the field, a representative of local business interests, and much to their disgust and chagrin, he won easily. We hope Loughborough people will be encouraged by this victory to put up business candidates at the municipal election next November.

BUMPUS, J.P.

While writing about Loughborough, we are reminded that one of the members of the Borough Council is Mr. Alderman Bumpus. He is also a local Justice of the Peace, and, in the course of his duties, he sits in judgment on his fellows. A few days since, it happened that the Alderman himself was up before his fellow-magistrates for deliberate breach of the law. As we see the matter, there is an obligation on Bumpus to pay his Education Rate without a rumpus, but he thinks otherwise, and, summoned for this refusal, "the usual order" was made. The question we should like to ask is, why a J.P. who defies the law when it doesn't suit him should sit on the bench to judge other delinquents who defy it when it doesn't suit them?

TALLEYRAND ON A BUSINESS GOVERNMENT.

We are indebted to one of our readers for the following extract from a "Life of Buonaparte." It shows that Talleyrand also had his eye on a Business Government:

> "Talleyrand was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was admitted to a private audience in the cabinet of the first Consul, and he addressed Buonaparte in the following words:—'Citizen Consul, you have confided in me the ministry of foreign affairs, and I will justify your confidence. It is indispensable that the first *Consul* should have the management of amongst others the *War* and Admiralty Departments. The direction of *legal affairs*, the *administration of justice*, should be given to the 2nd Consul who is a very able *lawyer*, and to the 3rd Consul, who is an excellent *financier*, the management of the *public revenue*.'"

CAN ENGLISH GIRLS LOVE?

This is a very important question—one which goes to the root of things. *Mrs. Bull* discusses it in next week's issue of her journal.

UNIMPORTANT, BUT QUEER.

At Prescot Petty Sessions, a solicitor, a "gentlemanly-dressed young man," and a Post Office telephone worker, have been separately charged with riding their bicycles on the footpath. The solicitor and the gentlemanly-dressed person were each fined 2s. 6d., including costs, and the Post Office worker 1s. and 4s. costs, or 7 days', by the same magistrates on the same day. What a pity it is that the Post Office worker is not a duke! He would probably have got something from the poor box.

ALL MAD.

Interviewed by a London reporter, "a doctor who has made a study of mental disorders" alleged that "men and women who follow artistic occupations such as music, painting, or literature are perhaps the maddest of people who live among us as sane citizens." And we may point out that one has not always to hit a doctor on the head with a thick stick in order to discover that it is cracked.

BENEVOLENCE IN BELFAST.

Having more money than they know what to do with, it is perhaps natural that the ratepayers of Belfast should permit the members of the Corporation to dispense the local treasury in the spirit of a blessed benevolence. At a recent meeting, the Corporation increased the salaries of a huge crowd of officials with a solemn silence which would have distinguished a circle of Covent Garden women shelling peas. Barring the gentlemen of the tramways department, whose hopes, we understand, are fixed on the next meeting, every Corporation official extant seems to have had a lump added on to his salary, either by automatic machinery or by the blessing of Providence, from the Town Clerk to the Registrar of Cemeteries, and from the Gasworks Chemist to the Foreman Scavenger. The Assistant Office Boy is rumoured to be applying for an increase next week. He says he may be damned, but declines to be forgotten.

A LESSON FROM ALBANY, N.Y.:—

We cull the following from the *Toronto Evening Telegram* of January 9th:

> Albany, N.Y., Jan. 6th.—Governor Dix, the business Governor, is endeavouring to live up to the title. To begin, he has sent out word that he would expect all department heads to be "on the job" at 9 o'clock in the morning, to make daily reports concerning their work, and to remain at their desks until five in the afternoon. He also decided that all employees in the various departments must work from 9 until 4. Mr. Dix also has decided to establish regular hours for himself, and to receive all comers in the "big room" of the private office. He will be at the Executive Mansion every morning at 8 o'clock, where his morning mail will be opened and read, and at nine o'clock he will be at his desk in the chamber. About six hours will be spent here every day by him.

BLESSED BE THE RICH.

Though the late Canon Faber, of Doncaster, died worth £57,355, he took a third of the income of the adjoining parish of Sprotbrough, despite the fact that the incumbent there is greatly underblessed with treasure on earth.

THE "LOVE-GRIP."

The Rev. J. H. Jowett's final words to his Birmingham flock were: "Answer to the love-grip; yield and obey." What a motto for Smyth-Pigott!

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It is announced that the Zoological Society has decided to disinfect the monkey house at the Zoo by "adopting the system now used at the House of Commons." *Verb. sap.!*

What Is It?

Several of our readers have received the following mystic communication:—

> If you would be happy in this world and safe in the next, get buried alive in Westminster Abbey by Arnold Bennett—it costs only sixpence; musical service by Sir Frederick Bridge, extra, by permission of the Dean and Chapter.
>
> If you want five minutes' quiet enjoyment, send for the organ grinder, Horace Thorogood—it costs only a penny.
>
> Further particulars from Mrs. Alice Challice, c/o the tobacconist in High Street, Putney, or from Mr. J. George Morley, of 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington, publisher of pleasant parables, trader in truthful tracts.
>
> When not engaged in screwing in off the spot, or making a Morphy attack with the Muzio Gambit, or repairing old harps, Mr. Morley manufactures the littlest Baby Grand Pianoforte, All-British, £48; and the biggest Pedal Harp, All-British, £72. As used at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and at the Royal College of Music, South Kensington.
>
> The Morley Baby Grand is somewhat like unto the Steinway, but has a better touch.
>
> The Morley Harp has all the good points of the Erard, but more sonority in the Bass.

"The Dirty Rag."

One of our readers recently went into the shop of Mr. Burgess, High Street, Brentwood, for a copy of John Bull, and received the reply, "I don't take the dirty rag in." Now that rather worried us—we couldn't think where the dirt came from. But now the mystery is cleared up by the following extract from the *Essex Weekly News*:—

> Brentwood Sessions.—The Factory Acts.—Frank R. Burgess, printer, High Street, Brentwood, was summoned for failing to have his premises lime-washed within 14 months.—Mr. W. Williams, inspector of factories, said the premises were last lime-washed in August, 1909.—Defendant said delay had occurred owing to pressure of work in consequence of the General Election.—Fined 20s. and costs.

Another Convert.

We gather from the *City of London Illustrated* that Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching, who has just been elected Master of the Guild of Freemen, is strongly in favour of the "introduction of a Business Government for a Business Nation, and the abolition of the present effete Party System." That is the sort of Master we like!

President Diaz.

Affairs in Mexico are beginning to get interesting. For years and years President Diaz had so remarkably good a Press that unkind people were almost moved to believe that he used palm oil or distributed decorations. He was the saviour of his country; he had built it up from semi-savagery to be the model of American nations; he had established security, prosperity, and all the luxuries of civilisation. Every visitor who possessed the pen of a ready writer was received with boundless hospitality and went away to express enthusiasm in hot print. But now that the Regenerator is said to be very ill—now that doubts have arisen about favours to come—we are told that he has been a tyrant all the time, that the country is seething with discontent, and that a revolution is imminent. We admit that Diaz represents the old order, which is passing away rapidly everywhere except in Montenegro and perhaps at the Vatican. But we do not like to see it hustled away by Yankee trusts, which are suborning the riff-raff of Texas to carry on guerilla warfare. So here is a health to President Diaz! Long may he remain at the head of a grateful Republic.

Our Religion.

Mr. Rowland Thomas, of the English Bar, has been lecturing to the Aberdare Young Liberals on the "Crisis of Democracy," and somehow or other he switched on to the religious beliefs of M.P.'s. After running through a somewhat comprehensive list, he is reported as saying, "But as to Mr. Horatio Bottomley, I have never been able to ascertain to what religion he belonged." Of course, what he meant to say was, "What religion belonged to him." One man, one religion is the order of the day.

A Valuable Convert.

One of the most favourable signs of the time, is the charged tone of a large section of the Press—chief among which is the *Daily Mail*. Our powerful contemporary has recently been doing magnificent service by pleading for the restoration of the power of the Private Member, and for control over public expenditure. We are indeed getting on!

A Dog Story.

Here is a pathetic little incident from the north of England. An actress and her husband had completed a theatrical engagement in the provinces and found themselves, as mummers will, rather short of money at the end of their labours. Indeed, the lady had not funds enough to pay her dog's fare up to London. In these straits, she had to leave it behind, and she later on received an intimation that unless she sent 10s. her pet would be put to death. With delightful pluck, she went to the West London police court and calmly asked the magistrate to advance the money, presumably out of the poor box. The magistrate diplomatically inquired what sort of dog it was, and was told, "It is only a mongrel, but it is really a darling." "Yes," said the philosophic beak, amid titters, "mongrels are very often darlings." The lady persisted in her appeal for a loan, and was told good-humouredly, amid further titters, "neither a borrower nor a lender be." Whereupon, the mongrel's mistress retired in floods of tears. One of our tender-hearted correspondents telegraphed to the Newcastle police, offering to find the necessary half-sovereign, but was informed that another dog lover had already produced the money. We are very glad to hear that the lady's pluck was rewarded.

And Another.

All our warmest congratulations to the gentleman of Old Windsor who jumped into a pond in evening clothes, and nearly got drowned in mud, to rescue his favourite dog. Why does not the Canine Defence League, or the Dumb Friends' League, or some similar society, issue a nice gold medal to be conferred for acts of heroism on behalf of the friend of man?

"Ask a Policeman."

Here is a strange grievance from the capital of a business empire! An elderly gentleman fell down in a fit in the City recently and gashed his forehead, so that blood flowed profusely. There was an ambulance about 50 yards away, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Two good Samaritans rushed across and told the man in charge of the station that he must take action at once. The reply was that nothing could be done except at the request of a policeman. A policeman happened to be on duty by the ambulance, but he was not allowed to go and verify the facts, and the good Samaritans had to go off to Newgate Street and fetch another constable before the injured man could be removed. Meanwhile, he lay unconscious and bleeding on the pavement. Suppose he had died; or suppose he had been the Earl of Crewe?

THE KING AND THE CRISIS.

His Majesty is kept fully informed of all that occurs in Parliament. Every evening, at dinner-time, a long telegram is despatched by the Treasurer of the Household (the Hon. Dudley Ward, M.P.), giving particulars of the proceedings up to that time; and at the rising of the House the Home Secretary sends, by special messenger, a further report. Who would be a King?

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

Our movement has received a great fillip from an unexpected quarter—the Speaker having ruled that the term "Fraud" may be applied to a Political Party. This is help indeed!

PROHIBITING THE LEAGUE.

Commenting on our recent Dundee meeting, when, we are told, we had "a splendid reception," the *Scottish Prohibitionist*, in a wild endeavour to account for the popularity of the League, observes that "movements that mean little or nothing have always a great likelihood of scoring heavily." In that case the League must really be a minus quantity. But what about the cause of Prohibition—how is that "scoring"?

GIVING US UP.

The *Yorkshire Evening News*, on the other hand, gives us up. How we "do it," and what is "the secret" of our "attraction for the masses" must be a "permanent puzzle." That was apropos of our Leeds meeting, where several thousand people were turned away from the doors. Our contemporary will see more wonderful things yet before the year is over.

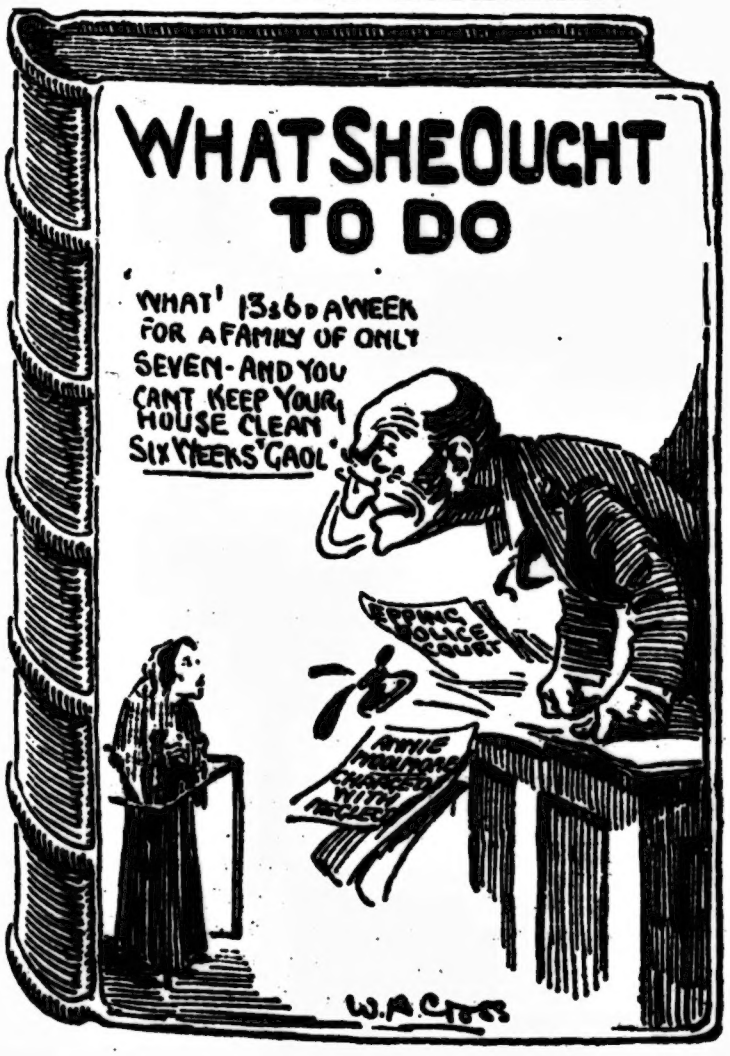
THE WEEK'S "CHESTNUT":—

TRAM CONDUCTOR (addressing lady passenger with her son, who has tendered a fare and a half): "Rather long trousers for a child, hasn't he?"

LADY PASSENGER: "Well, if that's the case I should pay half fare."

FELLOW PASSENGER: "And I should travel free."

"JOHN BULL'S" BOOKSHELF.


WHAT SHE OUGHT TO DO
'WHAT! 13s 6d A WEEK FOR A FAMILY OF ONLY SEVEN - AND YOU CAN'T KEEP YOUR HOUSE CLEAN SIX WEEKS 'GAOL'
READING POLICE COURT
W. A. C.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

AGE.—Biscuits are not given to general servants "2 to 22," or to veterans of 8 years of age. The ages of the former are often inscrutable, while the latter may be enjoying their second childhood.

PATENT MEDICINES.—We do not give biscuits to patent medicine vendors for the injunction to the public to get "the same pills as Mr. Robinson had."

BRIDEGROOMS.—No more wedding cake for these harmless necessary adjuncts when they go away "in a costume of rose vieux, trimmed with glace, with a hat to match." They evidently foresee who is destined to wear the breeches, and they are lucky to get away at all.

MARRIAGES IN THE DEATHS' COLUMN.—No biscuits for these. They are often the grave of love.

LODGERS.—No biscuits for widows who want young men to share room. Most of them do.

For stating, in its recipe for the preparation of turkey giblets, "Skim off all the fat, and SERVE WITH LARGE BLACK VELVET BUTTONS,"

THE CORK WEEKLY NEWS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating, apropos of a certain person, that he "has been drowned, and that his friends are offering a reward for the recovery of the corpse, which can be identified, if found, by an IMPEDIMENT IN HIS SPEECH,"

IDEAS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that: "Some years ago I had a lot of Seakale pots of the old-fashioned type. They were reversed, filled with good soil, and partly plunged, 6 ft. apart, on each side of a broad central path, and planted with Sweet Peas. A LIQUID MANURE TANK *was near, and they formed a* MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURE,"

THE PEOPLE
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating, in its account of the marriage of Miss Stapleton Cotton to Viscount Hood, "*VISCOUNT HOOD WAS UNABLE TO BE PRESENT THROUGH ILLNESS,"

THE CHURCH FAMILY NEWSPAPER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For advertising, "Separator and Bicycle Agency offered. GOOD MEN BY BRITON'S BEST MAKERS,"

MR. DONALD McGREGOR (8, Maylor Street, Cork)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing, "We guarantee this (Standard Bread) Flour to contain at least 80 PER CENT. *of the whole wheat berry, and* NOTHING ELSE WHATEVER,"

MR. F. PULLINGER (Baker, Chertsey Road, Woking)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating of the heroine in its serial story, "One of her husband's SISTERS *turns out to be her disreputable* FATHER,"

THE DAILY GLEANER (Kingston, Jamaica)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Mrs. Emma Eliza Tripp, of 40, High Street, Thornton Heath, was successful in obtaining a divorce from her husband on the grounds of his desertion and MISCONDUCT IN THE DIVORCE COURT *on Monday,"*

THE CROYDON ADVERTISER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating, "The Calgary directory contains 19,252 *names over the age of* 16 *years, and this has been multiplied by* 2,875 *which the Calgary compiler of the directory say (sic) is a* CONSERVATIVE *estimate of the* AVERAGE FAMILY PER MAN,"

THE MORNING ALBERTAN (Alberta, Canada)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating, in its account of the proceedings at Dover against the mate of the steamer "Bannockburn," that the captain "found thirty of the crew SURROUNDED BY DOUGLAS *in the forecastle,"*

THE ABERDEEN EVENING GAZETTE
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT LORD ROBERTS.

HOW THE FIELD-MARSHAL UNDERMINES ARMY DISCIPLINE.

In the course of the recent debate in the House of Lords on the way in which officers on the Active List are allowed to express their views for publication, although such publicity is contrary to the Regulations, Lord Lucas, who acts as Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, defended the new departure apparently on the ground that two wrongs make a right. Lord Lucas could not deny that Sir Ian Hamilton had written and published a pamphlet in favour of Mr. Haldane and the other War Office authorities. But then, said Lord Lucas, we allow other folk to go about the country denouncing us in vehement language. "We have, for instance," said the noble Lord, "made no attempt to interfere with Lord Roberts, who is a Field-Marshal, and therefore on the Active List, in the publication of his views, although it is a direct infringement, of the Royal Warrant." Putting aside, for the moment, the question of the experts who have been allowed to write in favour of the Government, the public will surely want to know why Lord Roberts is allowed to stump the country denouncing the War Office and all its ways—in the teeth of the Regulations.

Defying the King's Regulations.

In the section devoted to "Discipline" it is laid down that officers in the Army are precluded from expressing in public their views upon official questions of the policy or administration of any Government department, unless they have first obtained official permission to do so. That permission is to be obtained only from the Army Council, and it is inconceivable that even that body of not very wise men would, if their sanction was directly asked, consent to a Field-Marshal making speeches, and writing pamphlets, such as those for which Lord Roberts has made himself responsible. Only the other day, Lord Roberts delivered a harangue from the boards of a West End theatre on the question of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson's Memorandum upon the purely technical aspects of the German Naval problem.

Field-Marshal and Admiral.

The audience enjoyed for once in their lives the experience of a Field-Marshal doing his best to tear to pieces the opinion of the Admiral who is responsible for our Fleets in time of war. It was said in the Press that Lord Roberts' attack upon the First Sea Lord was received with "long and repeated bursts of laughter." Were the risible faculties of the naval experts from the theatrical branch of the National Service League tickled by the spectacle of "Bobs" taking to task an Admiral of the Fleet? We say that Lord Roberts' speech was in gross violation of the King's Regulations, and if there was anything like discipline in its true sense in the Army, he would have been called upon to explain the moment the speech came to the notice of the authorities, just as General Buller was called upon to explain that luncheon speech which cost him his command. If Lord Roberts is so possessed of the idea that our present military and naval policy is fraught with consequences fatal to the country, then surely his course is clear. He should retire from the Army and devote himself to the patriotic object of doing his best to awaken the country to its peril. He cannot plead poverty, as so many other prominent soldiers might do, for it is only a few years since an over-grateful country gave him £100,000 for his services in South Africa, while his present salary, as a Field-Marshall is £1,300 a year, and he has little need to save, as the Royal Warrrnt provides an adequate pension.

"Sauce for the Goose."

Lord Roberts is the last man who should have disregarded the King's Regulations. Not only does he hold supreme rank in the Army, which makes it specially incumbent upon him to do nothing to weaken authority, but whilst he was Commander-in-Chief he was merciless in punishing officers who had transgressed the Regulations. He sent no few than four generals out of the service for having spoken in public upon matters of official concern. There was Sir Redvers Buller, who at one time was actually proposed to Queen Victoria as Commander-in-Chief, but whose career was wrecked because he made one ill-advised speech at a semi-private lunch. Then there was the equally notorious case of the late Major-General Sir Henry Colville, who for having given an interview to a provincial reporter was removed from his command at Gibraltar, and ruthlessly hounded out of the Army, notwithstanding that he and Lady Colville took the extreme step of seeing Lord Roberts at his private house and there tendering to the then Commander-in-Chief explanation and apology that, in the words of a former member of Lord Roberts' personal staff, should have moved the most hard-hearted of soldiers to relent. Then there was poor General Gatacre, who on just one occasion permitted himself to give an explanation at Liverpool of his share in the disaster to his command at Stromberg. For this lapse Lord Roberts sent him packing, and later on his life ended in Abyssinia, where, as a pioneer of an Exploration Syndicate he fell a victim to sunstroke. Lastly, we may recall the mournful wind-up of fighting Fred Carrington, who under the influence of too generous Ulster hospitality said just enough to support a charge of breaking the Regulations, and so enabled Lord Roberts to compel his swift retirement to civil life.

An Implacable Martinet.

This is the man who for months past has been flouting the King's Regulations with impunity. Ruthless to others—as ruthless to old companions in arms, whose first offence would have been sufficiently met by a gentle reproof and kindly hint, as on the battlefields of Afghanistan and South Africa, condemned alike by his military comrades and civil superiors—he is in his old age doing more to relax the bonds of discipline than any soldier of his time and generation. If he is wise, he will retire into private life whilst he can still take with him the affectionate regard of his countrymen.

Can it be that, by way of punishment for these indiscretions, Lord Kitchener has been selected to command the troops at the forthcoming Coronation, in place of the aged Field-Marshal? If so, all we have to say is that it is a very mild punishment, for the Royal Warrant lays it down very clearly that he could be called upon to retire, and that if he refused, he could be cashiered.

An army without discipline is merely a mob; therefore, discipline must be maintained at all cost. During his long career as a soldier, Lord Roberts applied that discipline with a Spartan hand. Unhesitatingly, we affirm that the same rigid discipline should now be administered to his lordship. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander!

The pages of the South African War Commission Report expose to view numerous cases of administration, with the consent of Lord Roberts, of "comic opera justice." The higher ranks for acts of gross negligence were mildly admonished, while drastic punishment was meted out to the rank and file for trivial offences.

THE CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT!

A HALIFAX PARSON'S SOLUTION.

Here is another delightful specimen of the kind of work which is offered—usually, we are sorry to say, by parsons—to persons answering advertisements. A few days ago, the following appeared in a Halifax paper:—

> CARETAKER Wanted for Triangle Church Day Schools. Applications to be sent in by Feb. 16th.—For particulars apply the Vicar, Triangle.

One of our readers, having applied for "particulars," received the following:—

CARETAKER'S DUTIES.

DAILY.

To sweep all floors thoroughly after school in the evening; when evening classes are held, after these are over. Use damp sawdust.

Dust seats, desks, ledges, etc., every morning; to be finished at least half-an-hour before school begins.

Attend to fire and apparatus. Temperature in babies' room to be 60°, in the others 56° to 60°.

Attend to ventilation before and after school.

Flush urinals and w.c.'s, and see they are clean.

Wash out lavatory basins, mugs and drinking vessels, shake and cleanse door-mats and foot-scrapers.

See that all doors, gates, etc., are fastened when premises are not in use.

WEEKLY.

To brush down urinals, wash closet seats and floors—use disinfectants.

Wash floors of cloak-rooms and entrances, scrub lavatory basins and stands.

Disinfect drinking vessels by scalding or boiling.

Wash towels and dusters, see that sufficient clean ones are available for Monday and Thursday mornings.

OTHER PERIODICAL DUTIES.

Clean windows inside and out every four months and when directed.

Clean glass doors and partitions, dust maps, pictures, etc., every month.

Wash, scrub floors, sweep walls, wash paint, desks, doors, etc., not less than three times a year.

Limewash inside walls of closets at least once a year.

Wash all window blinds once every year.

Keep playgrounds clean.

Get in coals and coke. Turn off gas-meter every night.

Salary will be paid monthly, and will *include* payment for all the necessary cleaning materials, such as dusters, brushes, soap, floorcloths, etc.

Salary at rate of 8s. 6d. a week.

Applications and testimonials to be sent to me by February 16th. E. A. HERVEY.

TEMPERANCE AS IT IS TAUGHT.

A LEICESTER LAD'S ESSAY.

One of our readers, visiting a Leicester friend, found his little boy busy writing an essay on Beer, as the outcome of a lecture which he had attended at school. Here it is. (All rights reserved. If Sir Thomas Whittaker wants it, he must pay for it!):

ALCOHOL NOTES.

Not many years ago beer was called liquid bread; it was rather a peculiar idea, because there are many differences between bread and beer, and the only thing that beer contains much of is water. A barrel of beer contains one hundred and forty-four quarts—one hundred and thirty of water, three and a half of dextrim, two of malt sugar, one of albumen and seven and a half of alcohol. The stronger beer is the more alcohol it contains. The people who do not drink alcohol are called Rechabites, and live longer than those who do drink it. There are many differences between water and alcohol. Water has no taste or smell; it dissolves food, washes away waste, will not burn, will freeze, promotes growth, and satisfies thirst. Alcohol has taste and smell, hardens food, retains waste, burns freely, will not freeze, hinders growth, and creates thirst; it is also lighter than water, and is much like a spirit.

THE CHURCH AND THE LAW.

AMAZING DECISION OF THE IRISH CHIEF JUSTICE.

What we fear will be a somewhat disturbing decision to many people was given by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland at Wexford Assizes a few days ago. The facts were of the simplest character, namely, that John Harpur had entered into a bigamous marriage with Catherine Cogley at Barntown, and Mary Harpur had entered into a bigamous marriage with Michael Connolly at Blackrock, Dublin. The defence in the case was that John and Mary Harpur were first cousins, that first cousins were not allowed to marry in the Roman Catholic Church except by Dispensation of the Holy See, and that as no Dispensation was obtained by either of them, there was no marriage and therefore no bigamy. This was surely startling in law! Not until a priest interfered and told the parties they were not man and wife, does it appear to have occurred to either of them that they could separate and marry again. Then we have the extraordinary spectacle of the Roman Catholic Bishop writing to the Catholic Priest in these terms: "John Harper, of Glynn, wants to get married. He was married to his first cousin without a Dispensation, and so far as I can learn, his marriage was null and void. . . . Inquire into his case, and do the needful for him if you can." The priest was as accommodating as the Bishop. He knew, as the Bishop knew, that by the law of the land the marriage was perfectly valid, that it involved legal obligations and responsibilities enforceable by either of the parties in the Courts; and yet he swept the law aside as if it had no existence, and married John Harpur to a woman who, in law, may in turn throw off her matrimonial responsibilities at any moment, on the ground that the union is bigamous.

In fact, it is obvious that the only good marriage is that repudiated by the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishop and the priest, of deliberate and set purpose, made two bigamists.

Such are the bearings of this extraordinary case. To our mind, the propositions of the defence are outrageous. One has only to think of all the English Ritualists suddenly declaring marriages between first cousins uncanonical, and that all the parties there have made bigamous marriages. We know what would happen to them in an English Court of Justice, and, therefore, we are amazed that his lordship should have declared that no moral blame attaches to the Harpurs, having regard to the advice of the Bishop, and that, although they were guilty in point of law, he should discharge them. Out of respect for the law he has to administer, we submit that he should have inflicted *some* punishment. The Roman Catholic Church, or, for that matter, any other Church, cannot invalidate a legal contract at will, and this first marriage of the Harpurs undoubtedly was a legal contract—signed, sealed, and delivered. His lordship has not risen to the demands of his judicial duty, and his decision will act as a dangerous precedent. Next, we shall have marriages with deceased wives' sisters and divorced persons declared, if not avoidable at will, at least of a sufficiently heterodox nature to palliate subsequent bigamy.

JAY v. "JOHN BULL."

The following is an "extra verse" now being sung by Miss Mina Greene in her song "John Bull's Parrot."

You've heard about the action
That has only just been fought
By Capt. Brownrigg Jay against
JOHN BULL in the High Court.
He said that when they published it,
A libel there was meant.
JOHN BULL declared the words
Were only just and fair comment:—

Chorus:

Just because the Bedford stopped his noisy sounds,
JOHN BULL;
Still they had to pay him just One Hundred Pounds,
JOHN BULL.
Now the Captain, "dear old chappy"!
Has got a farthing, so he's happy;
That is what the Parrot shouted out to
Old JOHN BULL.

MASTERMAN—THE WHITEWASHER.

MORE LIGHT ON THE AKBAR SCHOOL ATROCITIES.

We said in our Open Letter to Mr. Masterman last week that we did not intend to allow his whitewashing of the Heswall (Akbar) Reformatory School to drop. Below we give a copy of a letter written to him, on November 14th last, by our Assistant Editor, after an interview at the Home Office, at which Mr. Masterman threw doubt upon the *bona fides* of our statements.

In my interview with you on Wednesday you said that, in the course of his examination by you at Liverpool, Mr. Ronald Adam informed you that certain statements made in John Bull were not warranted by anything he had told me. I did not take a full note of the statements repudiated by Mr. Adam, but as I was anxious to meet them fully, I asked your secretary to be good enough, with your permission, to send me them. He has not, however, done so, nor has he even acknowledged my letter,* and so I must trust to my memory, but I think I am substantially right when I summarise your statements respecting Mr. Adam's repudiations as below:—

(1) That boys are brutally caned for malingering when they are actually ill.

(2) That more than once in recent months death has followed upon brutal treatment.

(3) That for trivial offences boys are kept standing all night.

(4) That they have been frequently drenched with almost freezing water.

You invited me to send you any proof I may have that these statements were made to me by Mr. Adam, and I said I would do so.

Charge 1.—In a statement sent to me by Mr. Adam on October 6th, 1910, the following appears:—"Last December the Superintendent ordered the steward to flog with big cane on bare posterior two boys. The boys were taken from their beds. This severe punishment being for supposed malingering."

Charge 2.—In a letter dated November 3rd, Mr. Adam writes:—"Brooks' and Brown's deaths I have maintained all along were nothing less than murder, and the other two deaths were brought about by gross carelessness and mismanagement."

Charge 3.—In a letter dated September 26th, 1910, Mr. Adam gives me a list of the charges which he put before the committee of the school on May 4th, 1910. Among them is the following:—"Boys had to stand up all night as a punishment. Next day they had punishment drill and had to perform their usual work."

Charge 4.—In an undated letter received by me about a fortnight ago, Mr. Adam writes:—"Any boy during last October, November and December who showed any fear in going into the cold shower bath each morning was taken across the yard naked, and flung into the cold plunge bath."

In a letter dated October 10th, in returning my proof which was published as sent back to me by Mr. Adam, with the single exception that Mr. Wilson's statement was added, Mr. Adam writes:—"I have gone over the article carefully, and you can rest assured that everything can be easily proved. You have had the opportunity of judging all the witnesses I can produce, and Mr. Reynold and Wilson could not be talked out of the truth by any lawyer if it came to cross-examination, but as you have kept to the facts they will not dare to go into Court."

The letters from which these extracts are taken are, of course, open to your inspection.

I have, I think, sufficiently disposed of Mr. Adam's repudiations, but I would respectfully point out that the statements in the article do not rest upon his evidence alone; they are supported by a long list of witnesses, whose names I have given to you, some of whom have been examined by you, and, as they tell me, confirmed the allegations of John Bull, the others being ready to do so as soon as they have the opportunity.

You further directed my attention to a letter written by Mr. Adam to the Committee of Management on March 31st, in which he speaks highly of the conduct of the authorities of the school, observing that it could not be reconciled with Mr. Adam's present allegations. That is undeniable, but I submit that it is by no means conclusive as against Mr. Adam's present veracity. There is no doubt that he resigned unwillingly, and only upon great pressure from his wife. He recognised the difficulty he might have in getting another appointment if he took up a position of open antagonism to the Committee. He was going to Canada, and wanted a good reference from the Committee, and so he wrote this ill-advised letter which, if he had been more courageous, he would not have written, but the temptation was great, and it is not surprising that he succumbed to it.

Your legal adviser, as I assumed him to be—the gentleman sitting on your left—seemed to attach some importance to the fact that a statement described in the article as coming from an "ex-official" was said to be a sworn statement when in fact it was not. As I explained to you, the writer—Mr. Wilson—had intimated to me his willingness to make a Statutory Declaration. I thought he had done so. He informed you at Liverpool that he was ready to do so; he has since done so, and I do not understand your legal adviser to question the absolute genuineness of his statements. Mr. Wilson's statement is, of course, open to your inspection if you desire to see it.

In conclusion, will you permit me most respectfully to submit to you that the witnesses who have come forward to testify to the truth of the allegations of horrible cruelty at Akbar School are one and all humble folk, with nothing to gain, and with much to lose, in giving evidence against the authorities of the school? And that that evidence is substantially true is, I venture to say, made plain by the fact that the man Lovelock has taken no action against the proprietors of John Bull. Is it conceivable that one branded, as he has been, as one of the most odious of mankind, would have refrained from appealing to the Courts for redress if he had not known that the charges made against him are true and provable?

In view of this letter, we ask our readers to judge as to our *bona fides* in the matter, and as to the conduct of Mr. Masterman in allowing a statement to appear in his Report to the effect that much of our article was merely "journalism."

*The acknowledgment crossed our letter, and the delay in replying was satisfactorily explained by Mr. Maxwell., the Private Secretary.

THE PARTY POLITICIAN'S PRIMER.

I.—How to Inquire Into Reformatory Horrors.

When an independent politician, who may chance also to be the editor of a widely-read and influential weekly journal, brings forward serious charges against the management of a reformatory school or similar institution, the first thing to do is to pour ridicule upon his statements, abuse his journal, and—sit down.

Should he persist in his charges, and annoy you still further by demanding an official inquiry into the management of the school or institution in question, pour more ridicule upon his statements, renew your abuse of his journal, evade the demand for an inquiry, and—sit down.

If he happens to be one of those troublesome, determined characters who won't let go when they once get a good grip, it may become necessary to quieten him and his journal by promising an inquiry. In doing so, adopt an off-hand manner, turn on a little more ridicule, add a pinch of the usual covert abuse, and—sit down.

Having made the promise—however grudgingly—the elementary principles of honour demand that the inquiry should be held. The charges of the troublesome, independent member should be carefully tabulated and numbered, and then, when you cannot decently put it off any longer, you may visit the school or institution in question, accompanied by an adviser of your own political persuasion. This last point is most important.

The first thing to do when you arrive at the school or institution is to have a quiet, friendly chat with the Superintendent. Tell him that you don't really believe the charges preferred against him, but that it is necessary for a formal inquiry to be held, for the purpose of quietening an irresponsible section of the public, whose indignation has been aroused by the random and reckless statements of a troublesome independent Member of Parliament, both in the House of Commons and in his weekly journal.

The charges should then be read out to the Superintendent. If he proves honest as well as brutal—which sometimes is the case—the probabilities are that he will admit the

truth of the accusations. Now your difficulties will begin, and the exercise of the utmost tact will be necessary in the drawing up of your Report. Otherwise, the independent member who has caused all the trouble might have the satisfaction of knowing that he had been instrumental in putting a stop to persistent cruelty.

It will be advisable, therefore, for you to draw up your Report in the style of th following :—

(1) It is true that boys have been muffled and gagged, but that was done solely out of consideration for passers-by, who otherwise might have been upset by the yells of agony of boys under the birch and rod. Consequently, the Superintendent is rather to be praised than blamed for his proper precautions. It is also true that boys have been birched until blood has been drawn. But this is distinctly to the boys' advantage, for they are immediately carried to the hospital, where pleasantly-perfumed antiseptic dressings are applied to their wounds, and they are permitted to remain idle in their beds until well enough to get up and have another birching. It is also true that permanent scars have sometimes resulted from the punishment. But this, again, is an advantage, providing the boys with indelible identification marks.

(2) It is true that boys have been caned for malingering when actually ill, but there is no particular objection to that. All boys malinger sooner or later, so it simply means that some of them receive punishment prematurely.

(3) As to death having followed punishment in some cases, it should be remembered that "the wages of sin is death." There is consolation in the thought that the vacancies caused thereby afford opportunities for other boys to enjoy motherly care and careful moral training.

(4) It is admitted that for trivial offences boys have been kept standing all night; but it is believed that this is looked upon more in the light of a pleasure than a punishment. It is an agreeable break in the routine.

(5) It is true that boys have been frequently drenched with pails of freezing water. This, however, is merely another proof of the hygienic methods of the institution.

(6) It is not denied that, in consequence of the discipline enforced, a large percentage of the boys have been covered with sores, but this is not so objectionable as it appears on the surface. Some of the greatest characters in history have been afflicted with sores, notably Job, who unquestionably was a man of excellent disposition. It is good for youth to become early acquainted with some of the ills that flesh is heir to.

(7) Nor is it desired to refute the charge made against Chief Officer K. Hatekey, namely, of the persistent use of foul and obscene language. It is probable that the Chief Officer learned the language in question from the boys themselves. It is regrettable that the gentleman named should fall into so bad a habit, but we have no reason to suppose that he uses the expressions objected to in the presence of his own family.

You should then conclude with a brief statement to the effect that, having looked most carefully into the charges, you see no reason why the school or institution should not continue under the management of its present able and humane officials. That the boys are happy as the day is long, more especially those who will bear with them to the grave the marks of their scourgings. That a love of cold water has been deeply implanted in their young hearts. That standing up all night has become one of their supremest pleasures. And that they take the greatest pathological interest in their sores, an interest that may lead many of them to adopt medicine as their profession.

Having drawn up your Report, the next step is to present it to the House with a suitable speech. This is a critical part of the proceedings. Make a point of delivering your speech when the troublesome, independent member who brought about the inquiry is not present, and be careful not to make the slightest reference to him. Make out that the inquiry was instituted at the request of various Members of Parliament, but take care to mention no names. If you are accused of whitewashing the officials of whom the complaints were made, deny it with heat, turning pale with indignation, if necessary. Make a party question of it if possible, so that in case of a vote of censure, or any little thing like that, you will be sure of the blind support of a body of docile hacks.

By carefully studying and following these instructions you will stamp yourself as a party politician of "parts," and probably eventually attain to Cabinet rank.

THE SLUMS OF STIRLING.

A PLAIN-SPEAKING PARSON.

A few days ago, the new pipe organ in Erskine Church, Stirling, was brought into use for the first time in the conduct of public worship, and the Rev. R. Primrose took advantage of the occasion to preach on the slums of Stirling. Here is an extract from his sermon :—

> He could take them within three minutes' walk of that church to house after house where their fellow-beings were living under conditions insanitary to the last degree, in miserable one-roomed houses approached by dark, narrow, filthy passages, rooms without proper and healthy ventilation, with windows that would not open, that had not been able to be opened for a year or more, the rooms small, and in many of them there had not been a bit of whitewash or anything of that kind done for years; in one room he visited last week the rain was oozing through the rickety roof, and the occupant informed him that although complaint had been made, no attention was paid; and in those abodes, which it was a misnomer to give the name of house, they would find families of six, seven, and eight persons huddled. There, in these rookeries, in which they would not expect a self-respecting pig to stye, men and women and little children had to eat, sleep, wash, dress, cook, live and die, and watch by the dead. Think what the atmosphere of such a place must be when the children came home from school, when the father returns weary from his day's work! Do you wonder that the husband seeks comfort in the public-house round the corner, or over the way? Do you wonder that the children rush to the street, and creep back late at night to huddle together, sometimes in one bed—father, mother, sons, and daughters? Do you wonder that womanly modesty gives way before the nightly promiscuity of the sexes? Do you wonder that boys become hooligans, wastrels, criminals, without the will, as they lack the stamina, for sustained toil? These things were going on round their doors in Stirling's slums, and if any of them doubted it, he asked them to slip round to the vestry at the close of the service, and he would take them where, with their own eyes, they would see these things.

We have heard it said that some Christians are so urgently engaged in saving souls abroad that they have no time for the men, women and little children at home. Mr. Primrose seems to be an exception.

NOTTINGHAM "KILL-JOYS."

Bulwell Hall and Park is a fine estate purchased by the Nottingham Corporation a few years ago. It is situated on the outskirts of the city, and is open to the public. Although there is accommodation at the Hall, no refreshments of any sort have been obtainable on Sundays. The Public Parks Committee have recently, very sensibly, decided to allow tea and non-alcoholic drinks to be provided, but if we may judge from questions put in the Council, and some correspondence in the local press, it appears that the "Kill-Joys" mean to do their best to prevent the working class from getting a cup of tea, or bottle of ginger-beer on Sundays.

Sunday is the only day upon which thousands of the Nottingham working classes have an opportunity of visiting Bulwell Park, and one would think that even the "unco' guid" would have seen the desirability of their having some refreshment when they are there. It may be said that it means more work for the caterer, but the catering company are willing to allow their employees one day in seven rest as a compensation for having to work on Sundays. The matter is now before the Public Parks Committee. We sincerely hope the will uphold the sane view and that the reasonable-minded people of Nottingham will see to it that the "Kill-Joys" are not allowed to have their miserable way.

CARTER AND BELL AGAIN

A TIMELY DISCLAIMER.

It having been brought to our notice that certain persons have confused the notorious Carter and Bell with Messrs. Carter and Carter, Solicitors, of 34, Great James Street, Bedford Row, and Ashford, Middlesex, we wish it to be clearly understood that there is no connection whatever between the two firms, and that our article on Carter and Bell was not intended in any way to reflect upon Messrs. Carter and Carter—whom we should be very sorry indeed to associate with the Idol Lane firm.

IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—V.

ENGLISH CHILD-SLAVERY.——THE CONDITIONS IN TORONTO.

We give this week, first, a remarkable story, and, secondly, an interesting letter from Toronto. Of course, the child story may be an exceptional one, although we recently reprinted the reports of cases in which much grosser cruelty was alleged to have been perpetrated by farmers upon such helpless children.

The Little English White Slaves.

The following story was repeated, word for word as I write, by a logging boss—that is, a man in charge of a lumber camp, cutting the winter season's logs :—

The boys had cut nearly to the end of the section, and I, as boss, took a day off to select a new section to make up our season's cut. I got the cook to make me up a good big lunch, and set forth after breakfast. I went west, and after tramping over the snow till near noon I turned north and east, so that the afternoon's walk would bring me back to camp.

About 12 o'clock by the sun, I came out in a little clearing, and was surprised to see a small house on the top of a hill, a mere shack built of boards. I saw a little boy, 9 years old, *trying to saw a tree*, lying on the ground, into burning logs. When I approached the house a bell rang, and the little boy ran in, frightened like. When I got to the place I asked the woman of the house if I might come in and eat my lunch. She asked me into the room where her husband and herself were taking dinner. I said, No! I would rather sit out in the kitchen and eat my lunch with the boy. I sat in a chair and opened my lunch, and after a while the woman came out and laid down before the little boy, on a rough board table, a *bowl of cold water, three hard dry crusts of bread, and a bone with some gristle on it* for his dinner. After the child had been trying to saw logs all morning, I could hardly believe my eyes that such a thing could occur in Canada. The boy had to soak the hard crusts in the water to soften them, and tried to gnaw some of the gristle off the bone. I gave the boy a good big whack of bread; the cookie had baked some cheese and ham, and he devoured them like a wolf. His gentle little face was a strange mixture of fear, thankfulness and surprise. *The boy was dressed in a man's pair of old boots, a man's pair of old trousers rolled up at the bottom, an old shirt and coat and cap. Mind you, in zero weather.* I am a big, strong man, and have to wear heavy underclothing, three pairs of socks, heavy trousers, vest, and a sheepskin coat and fur cap and leather fur-lined mitts to stand the cold. Up in this north land we get it down *sometimes to* 50 *below zero—and think of this little English child!* I found out he was an orphan, a "Barnardo brat," as they call them here. After lunch, I looked around and knew there was only one bed in the room: its boarded ceiling made a loft from the kitchen, and *as likely as not*, the poor child had to sleep up there and keep warm as best he could. There is no heat in these shacks except near the stove, and I am sure neither this she devil nor her brute would let the boy sleep in the room. I spent one day in a room without heat, and it was 21° below zero, and I felt it for a month after, the atmosphere is so dead. The open air and an axe for me, even at 50° below; then what of this gentle-faced English child? When I said good-bye to the lad I shall never forget the look of despair in his little face; it haunted me all the way back to camp, and haunts me still; the big, pleading eyes, the pinched, pretty child face. I was simply mad *that I was a Canadian*, that such a thing could occur in our land—so rich and boastful. When I got to camp I told the cook after supper, and he said, "Why didn't you steal him? There is enough food thrown away here that would feed five boys." The more we talked the worse we got, so we finally decided that I was to go back and steal him in spite of Canadian law. It was a fortnight before I could go. So with a good lunch I made a bee-line through the timber for the house, only to find it closed and the boy gone. If I had not seen the boy before he got into the house on my first visit I would never have known there was a boy there. These *so-called* farmers keep these boys working near the house and when a stranger is seen they are taken in and kept out of the way. This child won't be legally murdered, but simply worked to death, and when he is killed, another free victim is obtained. There are no more honest, frank and manly men in Canada than the lumber-jacks, though they drink hard after the season's cut is over and get into town; but they are kind to all helpless things and love little children—these big children of the forests. *Don't think this is an isolated case. In other cases I have got particulars of I can give you names and addresses.* Then as to the girls, I am reserving them for *Mrs. Bull.* I know her warm heart and kindly face. If your paper does nothing else than improve the lot of these little white slaves, it will have accomplished much. *I am not saying anything against Canada or Canadians*, but I would like to see these little helpless orphans protected. Why, the niggers, in all the parts of Africa I have travelled, are kinder to their little ones—even to orphaned little ones. And we call them savages! I often wonder, Is there a God? SINCE I CAME TO CANADA.

Toronto.

The present winter has been in some respects an unusually favourable one for the wage-earning class. The building trade last year was simply phenomenal throughout Canada. Official returns from 24 cities show an aggregate for building permits during the year amounting in value to $94,129,432, as against $64,509,620 in 1901, which was considered a fair year for building. A large number of the contracts represented by these figures were not completed when the cold weather set in, during which outdoor work is usually suspended. This season, however, has been exceptionally mild in Ontario, enabling work to be carried out to quite an unprecedented extent and construction work has been vigorously pushed during a large portion of the winter. Other outdoor operations employing large numbers of unskilled labourers have also been practicable to an unusual degree, giving work to many who in an ordinary winter would swell the ranks of the unemployed. Yet, in spite of these favourable conditions, there is dire povery and destitution in the homes of thousands of Toronto mechanics and labourers, and a host of unemployed men are vainly seeking work. The number of such is difficult to estimate. Last winter a civic Labour Bureau was in operation, on which the unemployed could call, some being found situations and others given temporary relief work for a few days, but it was abolished last spring as being no longer necessary. The existence of such an institution, moreover, was too palpable a disproof of the lies so freely circulated by immigration agents as to there being "plenty of work in Canada," and, in the fit of enthusiasm over the return of "prosperity," last spring the Bureau was closed, and the workless man left to the tender mercies of private employment agencies.

The *Toronto Globe*, which to its credit has been the most outspoken of the city newspapers on the question of unemployment, the others for the most part adhering to the policy of silence, says in its issue of February 3rd:—

Acute distress prevails among the poor of Toronto this winter, and more illness than usual is reported. The number of those in actual want appears to be about the same as other years, but it is difficult for the charity workers to arrive at an estimate of the number of poverty-stricken. These were the statements given to the *Globe* last night by several of those engaged in relieving distress. It was generally believed that the number of those out of employment who had come to the city this winter was greater than a year ago.

Our Commissioners are now at work, with note-book and camera, and their reports will soon begin to arrive.

THE DOVER GORDON BOYS' HOME AND THE N.S.P.C.C.

DELEGATED RESPONSIBILITY.

In the House of Commons, on 6th inst., Mr. Rainy asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the outbreak of trachoma at the Dover Gordon Boys' Home; whether he is aware that boys were returned to the Home by the emigration authorities as not passable by them as emigrants, owing to their suffering from this disease; whether he is aware that attempts have been made to draft boys under observation into the Navy and Army unknown to the doctors in charge of the cases; whether he is aware that the segregation ordered by the oculist first called in was stopped and that since that date a new outbreak has occurred; whether he is aware that it is now proposed to dismiss all the boys to their homes without guarantee that they are free from infection of this most contagious disease; and what steps he proposes to take to deal with this situation?

The Home Secretary replied: "I had not heard of this matter until my hon. friend's question appeared on the paper on Saturday. The school is not under inspection by my Department, but I will at once see that inquiry is made. I may say that the Home is not connected with the National Memorial Gordon Boys' Home at Woking."

Now, it may be perfectly true that this Home is not under inspection by his Department, but that is because his Department have delegated the powers of inspection, conferred on them under the Children Act. But this does not relieve them from responsibility. To whom have they delegated this duty? Wholly or in part to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children? It would be interesting to learn how many children in the legal custody of that Society are being housed at the Home; how many of them are suffering, or have suffered, from trachoma, and whether the Society has insisted upon the segregation recommended by the oculist first called in. Why was this oculist dismissed? Was this done with the approval of the Society, and was the fresh outbreak the direct consequence of that oculist's professional advice being disregarded?

The Home Secretary has promised investigation, and the important question arises, in view of the presence of the N.S.P.C.C. children at the Home, whether he will send down a purely Home Office medical man, or whether he will delegate this inquiry to the Society, who, if they have children at the Home, are interested parties. At any rate, he must not send Mr. Masterman!

A FAT JOB.

We have before us an advertisement for a caretaker of a village hall at Kemsing, Sevenoaks. The applicant must be a pensioner of no less than £1 per week. His duties are thus described:—

To keep and clean village hall (seats about 250); prepare for meetings, classes, etc.; to be steward to proposed workmen's club; sell and account for tobacco, beer, etc., as arranged by committee. Hours of club, 7 p.m. till 11 p.m. daily except Sundays.

To prepare and take money for baths, as required, in bath-house; to clean and keep in order kitchen.

To attend to petrol air-gas plant; wind and set clock.

To be at the disposal of committee for any duties in connection with the working of village hall building. The building consists of kitchen, club room, village hall, caretaker's cottage, two bath-rooms, and village hose shed at Kemsing, 1 mile from station on the S.E. and C. Railway, population about 600; agricultural and usual village shopkeepers.

In return good cottage, rent and rates free, with light, coal and water, and use of garden. No WAGES.

A LIBERAL FINGER-POST.

His last words to the Government were: "Drop the arrogance of office, take the hand stretched out to you across the table by your traditional enemy, and endeavour to arrive at an honourable and enduring settlement of this long-standing quarrel." (Opposition cheers.)
—Mr. Horatio Bottomley in the Commons

Reprinted from the "WESTERN MAIL."

ANTICIPATED EPITAPHS.

By W. M.

I.—MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Here Lyeth
Ye mortal remains of
Ye Rt. Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill,
P.C., M.P.
Who,
Whether as Soldier, Journalist, Authour, or Politician,
Contrived
Throughout ye length of hys Long and Strenuous Lyffe,
To keep himself
Well-staged before ye Public Gaze.
With distinguished Bravery
He fought at
Bajour, Khartoum, Acton Homes, Venter's Spruit, Hussar Hill, Cingolo, Monte Christo, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Pieters, Dewetsdorp, Sand River, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Pretoria,
and
Sidney Street.
Hys romantic Escape from ye Enemie
In a goods trucke
And hys intrepid conduct under fire
At ye Battle of Stepney
Are ye two outstanding incidents
Of hys military career.
To ye pursuit of Politics
He brought
Ye same reckless courage that distinguished hym
As a soldier.
Originally a Conservative
He early saw ye errour of hys waies,
Turned hys coat,
And joined ye Liberal Party at an
Opportune Moment.
As Under Secretary of State for ye Colonies
He
Slammed, banged, barred, and bolted
Ye Door
Against Colonial Preference.
As President of ye Board of Trade
He tactfully composed several industrial
Crises.
As Home Secretary he acquired fame,
Not unmixed with derision,
By hys compassionate consideration
For ye woes of
David Davies,
Ye Dartmoor Shepherd.

Read, passing Stranger, read and muse
What one man can achieve;
Who, when hys party's got the blues,
Knows when and how to leave.
Read, mark and learn, and eke digest,
But O, fond fool, refrain
From trying Winston Churchill's tricks
Unless you've Winston's brain.

BIRTHDAY OF THE WEEK.

"JOHN BULL'S" GREETINGS.

March 17th.—Robert Blatchford.

I thought I saw a hostile fleet
Descending on our coast;
I looked again, and saw it was
A Robert Blatchford ghost;
No more, said I, the *Mail* and he
Will have *this* child on toast!

But none the less I hereby wish
"Nunquam" all birthday joys;
Long may his *Clarion* blare, and rouse
The nation with its noise—
Our British common-sense will still
Preserve its proper poise.

HUMAN DOCUMENT,—CXXXIII.

THE SAD CASE OF A POOR WIDOW WITH TEN CHILDREN.

A neighbour of the poor woman referred to below has brought to our notice the following sad case:—

Early in November last the unfortunate parents, whom I well knew, had the misfortune to have two of their children taken away with enteric fever. On the following Wednesday the mother was removed to the fever hospital, and the week following the father was taken. On the Saturday of the same week six of the remaining children followed them, leaving a girl of about 21 years of age in the house alone, unable to go to work owing to sanitary precautions. She could not pay the rent of the house, so took a back room, letting neighbours mind her little bits of furniture.

On December 11th, the father died, and on February 4th last the mother was discharged from the hospital in a weak and delicate state of health, and has since given birth to her tenth child. No adequate provision or funds are available, though she is being attended by two parish nurses. Two girls are at work, but earn so small an amount that, after paying their necessary daily expenses and defraying their mother's rent (3s. 6d. a week), there is practically nothing left for food or any other purpose.

If any of your readers would befriend this poor woman in her terrible trouble and affliction, they would be the means of keeping together the home and family of a most hard-working and respectable woman.

Needless to say, we shall be only too pleased to forward any amounts which may be sent to us by generous readers.

We have received, and duly remitted, the following:—

CXXIX.—"Chepstow," 2s. 6d.; "Anonymous," 2s.; "A Poor Weaver," 1s.; L. R., 10s.; "Magnus," 1s.

CXXX.—"A Reader," 2s. 6d.; K. and G., 1s.; "Ex-Teacher," 10s.

CXXXI.—E. and A., 1s.; M., 5s.; "A German," 1s.; "Philanthropic," 2s.; "Buddhist," 2s. 6d.; "A Teacher's Lover," 2s.; "March 5th," 2s. 6d.; "Anonymous," 1s.; J. H., 2s.; M. E. A., 2s. 6d.; B., 20s.; "Barton," 2s. 6d.; "Anonymous," 7s. 6d.; L. R., 10s.; K. and G., 1s.; "T. Time," 1s.; A. S. M., 5s.; "Two Sisters," 5s.; X. Y. Z., 6s. 3d.; "Vagrant," 4s.; "Billy," 2s.; T. V., 6d.; "Magnus," 1s.; "Elstow," 1s.; "Evelyn Celia," 1s.

CXXXII.—"Honest Freemason," 5s.; P. O. F., 2s.; "Telephonist," 1s.; M. C., 1s.; J. J. J., 2s. 6d.; "Lodge 686," 2s. 6d.; G. A., 6d.; "Actuate," 2s.; F. W., 2s. 6d.; "Binks," 2s. 6d. Also many parcels—mostly anonymous.

ELTHORNE HEIGHTS.

For a couple of months we have not called the attention of our readers to the freehold lots at "Elthorne Heights." Owing to the stress of the General Election, the reassembling of Parliament, and various other matters of national importance, the subject for the time being had to be shelved. Besides, the weather has been so bad that few people would have been tempted to sally forth and view the property. Now, however, it is time to arouse interest in the matter once more. The Great Western Land Company are indeed happily situated. In November last, we spoke of the value of freehold investment. That our opinion was fully justified is now proved beyond all doubt. The land boom has come to stay. All who are interested in sound investment should read carefully the Company's announcement which appears on another page. It is worth their while to do so.

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

(*"All people pass through certain crises, during which they are mad—but not sufficiently so to be confined."—Daily Mirror.*")

Should you ever have a feeling
That your senses are congealing,
And you're getting rather muddled in the brain;
Don't be worried by the matter,
Though you're mad as any hatter,
For the Government won't class you as insane.

You may play with people's money,
And do other things as funny;
You may even punch your rivals on the nose.
For the law will not confine you,
Or to padded cells consign you,
If you don't support the ruling party's foes.

Weston Drury.

HOW OXO AND LEMCO ARE MADE.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE'S INVESTIGATION INTO THEIR PREPARATION.

The purity and proper preparation of the food of its people is, of course, a matter of the utmost importance to a nation—for Alexander the Great's famous adage that "An army, like a serpent, goes on its belly," applies to the great industrial and commercial, as to the martial, hosts. Doubtless recognising this, and desirous of convincing the British public, through us, of the immaculate purity and supreme quality of its specialities, Oxo and Lemco, the Liebig Company extended a cordial invitation to the Editor of JOHN BULL to depute a member of his staff thoroughly to examine its productions, and, accordingly, a recent morning found me at the offices of the Company, prepared to go fully into the matter. The courteous representative who received me started by expressing regret that it was impossible for me to go out to the ranches in South America, as did recently some of the participants in one of the Oxo competitions, and after reading a few of their letters—and looking at the beautiful panoramic photographs of the Company's herds, pastures and factories—I heartily agreed.

MAKING PASTURES AND MAKING MEN.

These fine photographs—of which there are several thousands—were all taken quite recently by one of the Company's high officials. This gentleman had no easy task. The Lemco and Oxo pastures cover the stupendous area of five million acres, divided into immense ranches. His journey—riding practically every day from 50 to 80 miles—lasted several months. There were, however, many compensations; the air is glorious, to inhale it is like quaffing a glass of champagne, and the climate delightful—the temperature in mid-winter being equivalent to that in an English May. Day by day came the inspection of immense armies of Oxo cattle, in all totalling the huge figure of 350,000, probably the largest stock—certainly the purest-bred of its size—owned by any one person or company in the world. The vast herds form a stirring sight. It is pleasing to know that the master of the destiny of this huge territory, and the immense number of men employed in connection with it—some six thousand—is a British Company, whose principal officials are British, many of the managers and foremen being born in the "Old Country," and fine, sturdy fellows they look, too.

THE HERD OF HEREFORDS.

The Company is justly proud of the fact that its cattle are bred from the best-blooded British stock, it possessing, at Bichadero, on what would be termed in England its stud farm, a magnificent herd of 850 pure-bred Hereford bulls, including the famous "Fireball," born and bred at Windsor by his late Majesty King Edward. This mighty beast weighs nearly a ton, and is, appropriately, looked upon as the king of the herd, which for size and quality is quite unmatched. Frequent shipments of breeding cattle are imported from England, and each beast is—in addition to the many rigorous precautions undertaken voluntarily by the Company—inspected several times by expert veterinary surgeons before reaching the ranches. For instance, before leaving this country a certificate is necessary from our Board of Agriculture that the animal is free from disease, and there is another examination on arrival n the Argentine, with a quarantine of forty days to allow any latent disorder to make itself manifest, at the end of which period the tuberculin test is applied. Should anything unsatisfactory be discovered, the animal is ruthlessly destroyed, without compensation to the owners.

"THE OPEN AIR TREATMENT."

Stringent measures such as these, combined with the open-air existence led by the herds—the mildness of the climate enables them to live in the open all their lives—have resulted in a remarkable freedom from disease. In England, returns show that *at least a fourth*, and probably more, of our cattle are affected with tuberculosis—whereas some authoritative returns issued by the Argentine Government, give the percentage of diseased animals, over a series of years, as averaging but 0.017—that is to say, a little over 1 in 10,000. The risk of contamination is, therefore, negligible; nor need fear be entertained of the worm which, in consequence of our recent revelations, has caused such alarm in regard to Australian beef, the peculiar disease being unknown in the Argentine.

Although the number of cattle is enormous, the pasturage is very much more than adequate, it working out at over 14 acres per animal. Beautifully watered by the La Plata River and its effluents, it is well planted with all descriptions of mature trees, which luxuriate there.

SMALL BEGINNINGS, GREAT ENDINGS.

The Company first commenced operations in 1865, with less than 30,000 acres of land and 12,000 cattle, to exploit commercially the discoveries of the great inventive chemist, Baron Justus von Liebig. Put shortly, and in untechnical language, the Baron's scientific researches had disclosed to him the manner in which a very highly-concentrated extract of meat-fibre might be produced, absolutely free of fat (which would cause it to become rancid) and also bearing no trace of the gluey substance which is present in the ordinary solid broth or consommé. To prepare this extract, the Company started at Fray Bentos a factory which has grown with such rapidity that the original building may be compared to the gatekeeper's lodge at the entrance to the present mammoth premises. The more recent addition to the works is situated at Colon. Both factories are on the Uruguay River—a mighty stream which permits the free passage to the company's wharves of transatlantic steamers. Each factory is entirely self-contained, being fitted with foundries, mechanics' shops of every kind, and ship-repairing slips—the Company owning a great fleet. There is also a fine hospital, though, happily, accidents seldom happen.

AN EXPERT APPRECIATION.

A long article in the great medical organ, the *Lancet*, written by *The Lancet Special Commissioner*, who personally went all over the Company's estates and factories, gives a very full account of the manufacture of Oxo. It speaks in the highest terms of the humane, yet exceedingly expeditious manner in which the cattle are killed—during the killing season, as many as 3,500 carcases have been used daily. It also refers in many places to the cleanliness with which the operations are conducted, comparing the premises, even in the height of the killing season, to a large model dairy. The enormous supply of filtered water is, of course, invaluable.

No animal is slaughtered until the veterinary surgeon has certified it to be externally free from disease, and after death another examination is made of every part, when, should any organ show suspicious traces, the whole carcase is rejected. These inspections are carried out under strict Government supervision.

I wish there was space here to give a full account of the delightful houses in which live the employees of the Company—for one is built for him when a workman marries, and help afforded in its furnishing—while the bachelors are lodged in fine bungalows. There are schools, quite up-to-date in equipment, for the children of those engaged in the Company's service, and I was pleased to hear that patriotic instincts are instilled, the young folkbeing taught in English as well as Spanish and encouraged to keep up all national festivities and sports—for which a fine recreation ground and grand stand being provided.

THE LONDON FACTORY.

My visit to the London factory was described at some length in an article in last week's issue of our companion journal, *Mrs. Bull*. Want of space prevents my saying much about it here—the subject is such a large one. I feel, however, I must mention the scrupulous cleanliness which was observable on every hand, the Company's thoughtfulness for its servants, the wonderful automatic machinery by which the large blocks of concentrated meat essence were amalgamated with the nourishing fibrine of beef to constitute Oxo, and the operation of corking performed, and the ingenious manner by which a system of perforation of labels enables each day's output to be earmarked for the purpose of re-analysis by the Company's qualified chemists in the well-appointed laboratories on the premises—this although similar tests had been applied to the raw material both before it left South America and immediately upon its arrival here.

It is the proud boast of the makers of Oxo that they are the only British firm of fluid beef manufacturers who get every ounce of beef from their own cattle. Oxo goes from the Oxo factories direct to the grocer, chemist and store. All middlemen's profits are eliminated and the public gets the benefit by obtaining a superb article at a reasonable price.

"THE FLIGHTY SERIES."

A SHORT HISTORY OF AVIATION.

By Archie de Bear.

CHAPTER I.

There's Air!

The reader is far too intelligent to be unaware of the fact that once upon a time there was no such thing as an aeroplane, or an airship—or even an aviator. At that time, the unfortunate people were forced to get about as best they could. But they had many methods, and it was chiefly the rapid increase in population which repeatedly necessitated the discovery of new means of locomotion. The railway train, the horse-drawn omnibus, the equally horse-drawn cab and private carriage, the bicycle and the perambulator—each arrived in its turn, and they were followed by automobiles (constructed as horse-drawn vehicles, but without horses) of all descriptions, electric tramways, "tube" railways (where, according to historians, people went on being told to "go and hang themselves," straps being provided for this purpose), and finally by the roller-skate.

All these things not only arrived, but they went on increasing in numbers after they had arrived, so that before long, with the people themselves becoming more and more plentiful and more and more exacting, traffic became so thick that it was at a standstill. There was deadlock on the earth, on the rivers which run through the earth, and on the tubes which run under the earth, and the people began to cry out in their alarm.

Their cry seemed to form itself something like this: "*We must move, we must move, we must progress. We are imprisoned, we are suffocating, and if a remedy be not found, we will surely die of immobility. But our roads are choked, our rivers are choked, and our tubes are choked. What, oh what, is there left?*"

And then it was that the answer came from nobody knows where—"*There's air!*"

CHAPTER II.

All Wright.

When the expression "There's air!" was first heard and became popular, there were, regrettably enough, many vulgar people who accepted it as a term of raillery, lacking a letter "h," to be fired at individuals who were unfortunate enough to remove their head-coverings in public.

But soon the whole world awoke to the fact that there was nothing slangy about the expression—that it was a serious indication by some person or persons unknown of the Great Air Route as a means of communication. This awakening was at once followed by the exploiting of toy balloons, of real balloons, and of various kinds of dirigible and undirigible airships. And all these vessels belonged to the "lighter than air" class.

Now the man in the street had not the faintest notion in the beginning as to what would be the natural successor of the "lighter than air" vessel in the development of aviation. It may even be presumed that he was anticipating a "darker than air" machine; so that it came as a surprise when two American gentlemen, who had, with the characteristic modesty and reticence of their race, been keeping very silent in regard to their preliminary experiments, suddenly launched a full-blown (metaphorically speaking) "*heavier than air*" machine.

At first they were ridiculed and laughed at. In fact, fun was made of them. But they did not take long to prove that they were both in the right. Wilbur was right and Orville was right. They were all right. And the world was soon forced to acknowledge it.

Then Wilbur came to Europe, where he had much success, due principally to the fact that he did not once attempt to fly the Channel. The crowning point of his European triumphs was reached at Pau, where he had the honour of being the first aeronaut to fly before Royalty, on such an apparatus. It was here that Alfonso, King of the Spanish, came and was expected to fly

Out of sight
With Wilbur Wright,
In the blew, blew sky,

as the beautiful music-hall ballad has it.

But Wilbur was (according to the newspapers) doomed to disappointment, for (again according to the newspapers) the King, on arrival, stated that the Queen had made him promise not to fly. No newspaper, however, told how Wilbur Wright had previously made the Queen promise that she would make the King promise not to fly.

It has been said that Wilbur Wright was the first aeronaut to be flighty before Royalty. The mere fact that Royalty had graciously given its patronage to the science made folks begin to think of the title *Messieurs les Professeurs*—to test its dignity.

One moment's analysis sufficed to expose the utter *lack* of dignity contained in the title in use at the moment—*Aeronaut*. This word is composed of three syllables—the reader is far too intelligent not to have noticed that. And each of these syllables, in itself, signifies an absolute nothingness.

"*Air*"—"*O*"—"*Nought*"——there you have the three valueless and decidedly undignified portions of the word *Aeronaut*. This would never suit the exponent of a science which had been patronised by Royalty in its infancy (the infancy of the science, of course). Consequently, and with the consent of the Brothers Wright and of all their countrymen—in other words, with universal consent—the term "*Aviator*" was applied to take the place of the rejected word, and this term has remained in force to this very day, unless it has been changed while "The Flighty Series" was in the press.

The whole of the foregoing dissertation on the change of title of the Brothers Wright (since these gentlemen were at the time the only flying men of any consequence) is, it will have been observed, worthy of a chapter—nay, of a book—to itself. But it is allowed to stand, and the reader cannot deny that he is having jolly good money'sworth.

The Wrights, then (to resume), monopolised the public gaze on Aviation during the second chapter of its history. Before very long, however, this state of things ceased to be, and fresh faces and devices now made their appearance on (that is the word) fresh fields and pastures new. Chapter the third will tell you that most of these new-comers at length succeeded in appearing *above* the fresh fields and *above* the pastures new—and even above other places.

But we must really look alive, or we will never arrive at chapter the third.

CHAPTER III.

Making the Channel Cross.

Our new-comers made rapid progress, and soon even the Brothers Wright were left. Flights were made from place to place, and *vice versa*, and people began to realise that the aeroplane was a thing to be respected and looked up to.

Then a prize was offered—either by the *Daily Mail* on behalf of Lord Northcliffe, or by Lord Northcliffe on behalf of the *Daily Mail* (one does get so confused in these cases)—for the first aviator who would cross from France to England, or from England to France, without touching land or water *en route* (thus getting the laugh of the Channel—which had always seemed to delight in making both passengers uncomfortable—and making it cross).

This offer brought to the vicinity of Calais a Mr. Hubert Latham, whose incessant indulgence in cigarettes made it seem that he was out to advertise a certain brand, but was always forgetting to mention the name to his interviewers.

Mr. Latham made two unlucky attempts to get across and on each occasion he was picked out of the sea with the inseparable cigarette between his lips. In his apology to his principals, he doubtless blamed the newspaper reporters for not making enquiries as to the name of the brand.

Then, one fine day, a rival appeared on the scene. Blériot was the name of the rival, and this name must still live in the memory of the present reader. The new competitor made no unsuccessful attempt, but one morning, rising, as a bird-man should, with the lark, he stole a march upon his opponent—thus making the French word "*voleur*" (which means both "flyer" and "thief") particularly appropriate.

(*To be continued.*)

We are sorry to hear that the guarantors of the Bournemouth Centenary Fetes have to provide a first call of 33⅓ per cent. upon the amount they guaranteed—especially as the guarantors are mostly tradespeople in the town.

This book can help You to Succeed—will you have a copy FREE?

IF you will fill in the coupon below and post it to us to-day, or, at any rate, not later than Thursday next, we will send post free an illustrated book on How to Succeed in Business. Would you like a copy?

THIS book contains much information of great value to the business man, including actual facsimile specimens showing how to draw up agreements, wills, indentures, leases, etc., as well as useful tables of statistics, compiled by Mr. J. Holt Schooling, F.S.S.

We have arranged to present to readers of JOHN BULL a certain number of complimentary copies because we want to make you realise the value of business knowledge as a help to your success. We think this book will show you that, and it also tells you all about the "Business Encyclopædia."

How to Succeed.

The "Business Encyclopædia" is not a luxury; it is a real business accessory, a tool to help you to carve your way to success. Just as a general Encyclopædia is of value for general information, so is the "Business Encyclopædia" indispensable for business information. It is the only work that gives full information on all the problems that confront the business man during his work. Whatever line of business you are in, whatever position you occupy in it, this work can prove invaluable to you if you will use it aright.

What It Tells You.

If you want to know about any point in book-keeping, the "Business Encyclopædia" will tell you. If you want to know about drawing up a balance-sheet, or profit and loss account, you will find it here. If you want to know the law as it affects your own particular calling, if you want to know anything about manufacturing, if you want to learn all about loose leaf and card index systems, you can learn it here. You can learn, in fact, of any subject connected with business. Whether you are a clerk, or a salesman, a traveller, or a bookkeeper, a junior, or a manager, you will find it quite invaluable to you. It gives you the fruits of years of labour on the part of other men. It contains hundreds of articles written by many of the most successful business men of the day.

Written by Successful Men.

Among these are: Richard Burbidge (Managing-Director Harrod's Stores), John Cansfield (Managing-Director Lipton, Ltd.), S. F. Edge (the well-known Motor Expert), A. W. Gamage, John Lawrie (Managing-Director William Whiteley, Ltd.), Sir Joseph Lyons (Managing-Director J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.), H. G. Selfridge (Founder of Selfridge's, Ltd.), Wareham Smith (Advertisement Director of the *Daily Mail*).

These are only a few of the contributors, but they will show you what an enormous help the work could be to you. The more you know about business, the more you will succeed; that is the rule of business life to-day. Otherwise why do you gradually get promotion and an increased salary as you grow older and learn more? The more you know, the more use you are to your employers, and it should be your aim to learn so much that you will be invaluable to them, that if you ask them for a higher salary you will get it as a matter of course; and that finally they will give you a share of the business in order to keep you with them. In doing that you could have no more valuable assistance than the "Business Encyclopædia." If you doubt it read these letters and then send for the book we offer you free.

THREE OPINIONS.

Messrs. J. S. FRY & SONS, LTD., Bristol:
"The volumes have already proved of great use to us, and we would not be without them on any account. We strongly advise all commercial men to purchase the work."

A CASHIER'S OPINION. Mr L. C. HORSLEY, Marlborough Road, Ipswich:
"I find it of the greatest possible assistance to me in my work as cashier to one of the largest manufacturing companies in East Anglia. I am only sorry there were not such valuable sources of information years ago. It would have saved me hours of work."

SIR THOMAS DEWAR:
"The volumes are full of information, and I feel sure they will be found necessary in every commercial house. Now that we see the Encyclopædia the marvel is that such a work has not been thought of in this country before."

First Payment Only 1/6.

It is only because over 50,000 firms and business men in this country are already using the work that we are able to deliver it for the low first payment of 1/6, the balance being paid in small monthly payments, while you are already using and benefiting by the work. But signing the coupon below involves you in no expense whatever, and will bring you the free book without any cost at all.

FREE BOOK COUPON.

This Coupon entitles you to one complimentary copy of our book on Business success. It must, however, be presented as early as possible, as the copies available are limited. Post it to-day.

TO THE CAXTON PUBLISHING CO.,
54, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.

Please send me a complimentary copy of your book on Business, as offered in JOHN BULL.

Name .....
(Send this form or a postcard.)

Address .....
.....

"UP-TO-DATE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA."

MORE GLARING OMISSIONS AND INACCURACIES.

In our issue of March 4th we gave the reference to Cupar in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica and pointed out many errors. Other correspondents direct our attention to more inaccuracies. For instance, in one of the specimen sheets, "Specimen page, Vol. 21," sent out as an advertisement, there is a glaring error in attempting to condense a portion of an Act of Parliament passed as recently as 1909.

The article deals with "Pensions," and says that a Civil Servant may have on retirement a lump sum not exceeding one-half of his salary. Let us quote the exact words of the article:—

> The Act gave power to the Treasury to grant by way of additional allowance to a civil servant who retired after not less than two years' service, in addition to his superannuation, a lump sum equal to one-thirtieth of his annual salary and emoluments multiplied by the number of completed years he has served; so however, that such lump sum does not exceed one-half of his salary.

Now, if anyone will turn to Clause 1, Sub-section (2) of the Superannuation Act of 1909, they will find the following:—

> So, however, that the additional allowance shall in no case exceed one and a half times the amount of such salary and emoluments (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 10.).

It will be seen that the Encyclopædia is guilty of a very serious and inexcusable blunder here.

Indeed, the more we examine this much-advertised work, the more we are inclined to think that many of the articles must have been written by Noah, or some other antediluvian historian.

The other day we were privileged to receive an interesting booklet, entitled "A Report of the Proceedings of the dinner given in London to celebrate the taking over by the University of Cambridge of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition." The booklet starts with the following paragraph: "The President of the British Academy (Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P. for Cambridge University) said, 'Lord Rayleigh, your Excellency, my lords and gentlemen, the great honour has been done to me of asking me to propose the toast of the Encyclopædia Britannica this evening.'" In a brilliant address, Mr. Butcher eulogised the new work.

Having thus in recollection what Mr. Butcher said about the Encyclopædia Britannica, we naturally looked up the volume to see what the 11th edition had to say about Mr. Butcher. Lo and behold! when we consulted the big tome we found that Mr. Butcher's name had not been thought worthy of mention. The only "Butcher" known to the numerous editors was "one who slaughters animals and dresses the carcases for purposes of food," a much more important personage, of course, than a Professor of Greek, an M.P. for Cambridge University ("the home" of the 11th edition) and the President of the British Academy. Even Harmsworth's Encyclopædia gives a neat little account of the Professor's career.

As an Irishman would say, the 11th edition is "crammed full of omissions." In one volume we find no information (though it may be got in "Harmsworth's") about Mr. Burt, Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, the Borstal System, the Botanic Gardens, the Boxers, Brussels Conferences, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Sir Henry Brackenbury, Boy Scouts (yet Boys' Brigade is honoured), Breach of Promise, Brennan (inventor of the famous torpedo), Sir Frederick Bridge (the eminent musical composer), and dozens of other names and subjects which appear in the Encyclopædias of Chambers and Harmsworth, costing only a fraction of the price of this much advertised 11th edition.

A HOUSE OF FURNITURE TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

For Particulars, see THIS WEEK'S

"MRS. BULL."

UNCOMMON COMMON COMPLAINTS.—V.

By G. G. Woodward.

PLETHORA (L.S.D.)

This complaint often arises from a natural or artificial congestion of the heart strings. Little or no pain is felt by those afflicted, and the existence of the complaint is often altogether denied. Nevertheless, it undoubtedly exists, and historical examples are by no means rare.

Solomon is perhaps the best known, as also the greatest, while a gentleman named Crœsus is often quoted as being badly afflicted. As a modern example, one Andrew Carnegie is typical, and he perhaps more than any other has admitted himself to be a sufferer and made serious efforts to stem the disease by dispensing rather than imbibing large drafts.

In all, but particularly in the middle, ages Jews have been looked upon as typical sufferers, and more than one of our kings, out of the goodness of his heart, has constituted himself an amateur surgeon and hastened to relieve the symptoms—albeit the remedies were somewhat crude, hot pincers applied to the toe-nails until the patient disgorged being the favourite means employed.

At the present day the disease is considered to be more prevalent in America than elsewhere, but examples are to be found in many other countries.

A curious phase of the complaint is the anxiety of all who surround, or in any way come in contact with those afflicted, to relieve them of the incubus, and notably pleaders for charitable purposes would, if they had their way, quickly stamp out all traces of the malady as effectually as Mr. Walter Long's muzzling order has stamped out rabies.

For chronic sufferers, bleeding is the only remedy.

GLASGOW SHOP REGULATIONS.

A reader, referring to an incident mentioned in a recent issue, as to the sale of bread after 8 p.m. in Glasgow, tells us his own experience.

Some time ago, our correspondent was out one evening with his wife. On returning from the walk and wanting some eggs and butter, the wife went into a shop to purchase them. As, however, it was after 8 p.m., the shop assistant informed her that it was against the law to sell bread, butter or eggs, but if she required any potted head or pressed beef she could have it. This shop was not only opened, but, being licensed, was able to sell beer and spirits until 10 p.m., so that, whilst it was illegal to buy such necessaries of life as eggs and butter after 8 p.m., beer and spirits could be bought until 10. They are curious folk, these "Glasgae" bodies.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

NO RETURN TICKETS.

(At Brooklands, Weybridge, passenger flights by aeroplanes are becoming so popular that the committee have erected a booking office for the convenience of intending passengers.)

Walk up and take your tickets for the trip,
Ye flighty folk who for adventure yearn;
We issue "singles" only—take a tip,
And do not trust to us for a "return."

CURED BY DISTANT MUSIC.

(According to a daily paper, music is a cure for nerves. Sufferers from neurasthenia are advised by a physician to listen to music being played at a distance.)

The music cured! The patient's sad eyes glistened
When word was given for the band to play;
It surely did him good the day he listened
Unto a German band three miles away!

THE PATIENCE OF TAFFY.

(As a result of the deputation of Welsh Members to Mr. Asquith, it is considered settled that, after the Veto Bill and Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment shall have first place.)

When the Veto has gone and Home Rule is passed,
Then the prospect may very well dazzle
The glad eyes of Taffy, whose patience is such
That Job is reduced to a frazzle.

RICARDO.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

Life Force Isolated in Glass Tubes.

The following is a brief account of the manner in which England's famous scientist. Professor Brown-Sequard, F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (London), LL.D. (Cambridge), discovered the marvellous cure for disease which is named after him. This new physiological element is a natural vivifier which feeds the nerves, blood and tissues, and has proven itself to be a wonderful restorative of the energy expended in the stress and strain of modern life.

The ever onward march of science almost daily places new benefits at the disposal of man. The human race to-day accepts and uses the products of the scientific work of past decades with hardly a thought of their origin. We scarcely realise that without the aid of science the world would still have been at the mercy of disease.

In the annals of medical science the names of Koch, Lister and Brown-Sequard will ever rank as immortal. Elderly men can recollect the time when cholera swept through Europe, leaving thousands of dead in its track. Professor Koch, father of bacteriology, discovered the cause and pointed out the remedy for cholera, which, under his direction, was successfully checked. All the world knows that Professor Lister's method of antisepis on one occasion saved the life of the late King Edward. Professor Brown-Sequard, discoverer of the Sequarine Serum treatment and founder of modern serapathy, seems destined to exert a still wider influence on the well-being of the human race, for his discovery has a direct bearing on all of the ailments which are the result of modern conditions of living as well as on diseases known to our forefathers.

Prof. BROWN-SEQUARD, F.R.S.; F.R.C.P. (London), LL.D. (Cambridge), the Discoverer of Sequarine, and the Founder of Modern Serapathy.

HOW SEQUARINE WAS DISCOVERED.

In searching for the basis of animal vitality Professor Brown-Sequard, who was formerly head of Queen Square Hospital for Nervous Diseases and Paralysis, London, discovered that small quantities of a mysterious translucent fluid exist in the blood and tissues of human beings. Observations led him to believe that this fluid exercised a potent influence over the vitality of mind and body. Experiments made by extracting the new fluid from animals and testing it on human beings more than confirmed the result of his observations. These experiments proved that the newly discovered fluid (subsequently named Sequarine) had a far greater influence on strength and health than was ever dreamed of.

WHAT SEQUARINE IS.

After satisfying himself as to the power and nature of the animal extract which he had discovered, Professor Brown-Sequard amazed scientific and medical men by analysing its constituents before the Paris Biological Society. He explained that the Sequarine Serum is a natural fluid of the human body, and that out of the element are formed nerve-fibres, brain-cells, and disease-fighting blood-cells. He demonstrated how small quantities of Sequarine cured disease by increasing, not stimulating, the vital energy of life-force of the entire organism.

MARVELLOUS CURATIVE POWERS.

Experiments and tests made by physicians resulted in astonishing revelations of the marvellous curative powers inherent in Sequarine.

Its diversity of application was found so great as to be almost beyond belief, whilst its swiftness and certainty in curing every case were truly wonderful. It is a nerve food, blood purifier, and a corrector of functional disorders at the same time.

Prof. Mariett, of Vienna, cured Diabetes with Sequarine.

Prof. G. Von Hirsch (Physician-in-Ordinary to H.M. the Czar) quickly cured cases of Anæmia and Neurasthenia with this serum.

Professors Fremy and Susor, of St. Petersburg, were able to heal sores with the new curative marvel.

Prof. Eulenberg, of Vienna, cured Incipient Paralysis with this Serum.

Prof. Richter, of Berlin, Prof. Goizet of Paris, and Dr. Lavin of St. Petersburg, reported Sequarine to be a cure for General Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Indigestion, Scrofula, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lung Inflammation, Diabetes, Locomotor Ataxy, Lost Vitality, Wasting Diseases and Functional Weakness of any kind.

A doctor observed that one of the many advantages of treatment with Sequarine is that no violent or harmful drug is introduced into the system when taking it. This remarkable remedy is purely an animal extract, and its use can in no case be otherwise than beneficial. Every organ and nerve centre of the body is favourably affected by it.

HOW THE TREATMENT IS TAKEN.

Sequarine is a cure for any ailment which produces a weakness of the whole organism. Many members of the nobility are using it on the advice of their physicians.

The serum is prepared in two forms. One is for injection under the skin; this is for patients who prefer to take the treatment under the direct supervision of a doctor. The second form is for taking by way of the mouth, like an ordinary medicine. The latter form is very convenient for self-treatment, which may be taken in the privacy of home.

AN INVITATION TO THE ILL.

Anyone desirous of knowing more about the Sequarine Serum Treatment should send for the Sequarine Book, which is being distributed free to the British public. This book contains the story of the discovery of Sequarine; divulges the secret of its composition ($C_2H_5N_1$), and gives descriptions of the ailments for which the serum has been found to be a cure. It is filled from cover to cover with startling new matter of great practical value alike to the ordinary reader, the physician, and the student.

The ailing are specially invited to send for this book on Serum Treatment. It contains information which, if acted upon, will surely mean a restoration to perfect health.

A copy will be sent gratis and post free to any inquirer.

If you cannot call personally, write to-day for the Sequarine Book. Simply send name and address (please write distinctly) to C. Richter and Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 59, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

HOSPITAL REFORM.

A HARLEY STREET PHYSICIAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

We have received the following letter from a Harley Street correspondent, a medical man of wide experience. There seems to us to be a good deal in it:—

The strictures, *re* hospitals, in JOHN BULL are just and fair, but from careful reading, you do not appear to quite comprehend the sole cause of the present chaos.

It is entirely due to the old fashioned (which served very well in its day) and obsolete custom of staffing the hospitals with an *unpaid* honorary staff. The poverty-stricken young physicians and surgeons who tumble over one another in their haste to get these appointments, only do so to exploit the hospital, and (as they are not allowed to do so openly) use it to advertise their names and use the patients for experience and experimental purposes. When they obtain a good private connection, they give as little time as possible to the hospital, hence the haste and slovenly work done at most hospitals, which are left in charge of newly-qualified boys (who with experience will make sound practitioners), with neither tact nor practical experience to guide them, perhaps from 5 in the afternoon until early the next day. This is neither right nor just to the real sick poor, who should have proper skilful advice and treatment provided by the charitable.

Of course, there must be clinical hospitals for the teaching of the many young practitioners and students, but the patients who attend such teaching schools should clearly understand that, in return for free expert skilled advice and treatment, they must agree to be made teaching subjects. This would be fair and above board. Many patients do not object to be made teaching subjects, while to nervous men, women, and especially children, it is often death to be messed about by twenty or thirty students.

The reform urgently required is to have a small, properly paid medical and surgical staff, with a number of newly-qualified men as clinical assistants (in fact, no one should be allowed to register and practice until he has held such a post), who should reside at the institution and not be permitted to do any outside practice. Then the work at the hospitals will be skilfully and properly done.

I am convinced, from practical experience of hospital staff work, this is the proper solution to the present trouble.

There is, of course, too much spent upon bricks and mortar, costly officials, with other leakages, but these do not enter the present discussion.

DOVER AND A SUNDAY TRAMWAY SERVICE.

We have received the following letter from a Dover correspondent Those who are doing their best to persuade the Council to reverse their decision of seven years ago have our heartiest sympathy. We hope next week to be able to record their success.

Dover is one of the very few towns in which there is no Sunday tramway service. A poll of the town (by post-card) was taken in 1904, and was conducted in a most iniquitous manner, cards being collected and filled in by clergymen, Sunday school teachers, district visitors, &c., the result being that the Sabbatarians had a narrow majorit of 134 in a poll of about 6,000 burgesses.

After much hard work, and after overcoming all sorts of difficulties, we have at last succeeded in getting the council to sanction another poll of the town. This takes place on Saturday next, 18th inst., and voting is by *ballot*.

Needless to say, we have all the clergy, every religious fanatic, and faddist hostile to us, as well as most of the large employers of labour, and every means of intimidation and "pursuasion" is being used against us. We are called desecrators of the Sabbath, godless men, &c., &c., in spite of the fact that over 1,200 men now have to work in Dover every Sunday (Channel traffic, railway men, sinkers, &c., at the mines, electricity and gas employees, pilots, harbour staff, &c.).

THE "JOHN BULL" BIOSCOPE.

A series of Bioscope pictures, depicting how JOHN BULL and MRS. BULL are produced, is being shown in various towns and cities on the cinematograph of the "John Bull Entertainment." To-day (Thursday) the car will be in Chelmsford; Friday, Chipping Ongar; Saturday, Epping; Monday, Broxbourne; Tuesday, Enfield; Wednesday, Chingford; and readers and their friends in the districts should not fail to see these well-known periodicals "in the making."

"THE MYSTERY OF 'SHAKESPEARE.'"—III.

"NO MIRACULOUS GIFT" NECESSARY TO PROVE BACONIAN THEORY.

By JOHN HUTCHINSON.

With Mr. Read's facts and arguments I, of course, agree. It is pleasant to find a subject supplying matter for two fat volumes in the hands of Mr. Halliwell Phillipps, and for more than 500 pp. in those of Mr. George Greenwood, the latest of Shakespearian disputants, so well compressed.

Mr. Read, having dethroned the Stratford actor from his place of pride as the author of the "Shakespeare" works concludes his article by the question: "Who *did* write them?" If, as I hope, he will now pursue his researches for the purpose of supplying a true answer to that question, he will, I think, find that there is one person, and one only, who could, and that one is Francis Bacon. It requires no miraculous gift of insight, no laborious search after ciphers, cryptograms, and the like to prove this. An honest and industrious study of the writings appearing under the name of Bacon and those known as "Shakespeare," and an impartial comparison of the two, will, I think, serve to convince anyone that the two sets of writings differ only as prose must necessarily differ from poetry—that they express the same thoughts, the same sentiments, contain the same facts, even the same mistakes (where there are any), and are, therefore, the emanations of the same mind. Nature, it is said, never made two things so much alike that there was absolutely no difference, and, indeed, *could* not, for things so described would, automatically, become one and the same. And this may be affirmed without fear of contradiction of the minds of Bacon and Shakespeare, and, *par consequence*, of their personalities.

I know that this has been denied, but those who have denied it, when writing of the two personages, as they deem them, have unconsciously admitted this, so contradicting themselves. For not only are the parallelisms in Bacon and Shakespeare sufficient alone, as Lord Penzance affirms, to show their identity, but whatever can be gathered from his works of the life and character of "Shakespeare" (from the sonnets especially, which are largely biographical), agrees with what we know of the life and character of Bacon, and is as far as possible removed from what we know of the life and character—low and mean—of the actor.

A CRYPTOGRAM AND AN ANAGRAM.

By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Associated Accountants' Journal*, we reproduce the following:—

In Shakespeare's Comedy, "Love's Labour's Lost," in Act 4, Sc. I., this word occurs:—

HONORIFICABILITUDINITATIBUS.

Let us discover an anagram:—"HI LUDI ORBI TUITI F. BACONIS NATI" (These plays entrusted to the World were created by F. Bacon.)

Let us now give a figure value to the word (A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, and so on), remembering that I and J in the seventeenth century were regarded as the same letter. The result is as follows:—

8, 14, 13, 14, 17, 9, 6, 9, 3, 1, 2, 9, 11, 9, 19, 20, 4, 9, 13, 9, 19, 1, 19, 9, 2, 20, 18 } = 287

We now set the anagram out in the following manner, placing the figure values against the first and last letters of each word:—

8 = H		I =	9
11 = L	U D	I =	9
14 = O	R B	I =	9
19 = T	U I T	I =	9
6 = F			
2 = B	A C O N I	S =	18
13 = N	A T	I =	9
73			63

If we add the two totals the result is: 136.

We now take the remaining 14 central letters and give them their figure values:—

20, 4, 17, 2, 20, 9, 19, 1, 3, 14, 13, 9, 1, 19 } = 151

In order to check the correctness of the work, let us add the two numbers together, and we arrive at the figure value of the word operated upon = 287.

The number of letters in this strange word is 27. So that we have the following figures, viz., 136, 151, and 27.

But the marvel is this:—If we turn to a first folio edition of Shakespeare's Works—the 1623 edition—*we find our word appearing on page* 136; *it is the* 151*st word (ignoring italics) on the page; and the line in which it appears is the* 27*th.*

Shakespeare or Bacon?

Which of them wrote this Advertisement?

A Reward for Your Opinion.

The context of this advertisement is formed from phrases and passages in the works of William Shakespeare. It strikingly tells the uses, wonderful restorative properties, and urgent need of Hall's Wine. Which great man do you think wrote the lines quoted here? Shakespeare or Bacon? Read them. Then fill in the coupon, and for your view you will get the reward. There may be doubt as to whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote these lines. There can be no doubt concerning the vital and important truths they tell.

Hall's Wine is a pure, wholesome restorative.

"there's none abroad so wholesome"..*Cymbel.* 1. 3.
"thou art a cure fit for a king"....*Henry VIII.* 2. 2.
"endued with worthy qualities".. *Two G. of Ver.* 5. 4.
"right noble is thy merit".....*Richard II.* 5. 6.
"I know thou must restore".....*Tempest* 5. 1.
"there is virtue in that, Falstaff."..*Henry IV.* 4.
"Here, take you this".....*Two G. of Ver.* 2. 2.
"and restore yourselves again"....*Henry IV.* 1. 3.

Hall's Wine prevents colds, chills, and influenza.

"*the air is raw and cold*".....*Richard III.* 5. 3.
"it is the quality o' the climate"....*Tempest II.* 1.
"it's dangerous to take a cold"....*Henry IV* 2. 3.
"*I have caught extreme cold*"..*T. of the S.* 4. 1.
"we will have away thy cold".....*Henry IV.* 3. 2.
"and cancel these cold bonds"....*Cymbeline* 5. 4.
"shake it off; come on".....*Temper* .. 2.
"there drink that for me".....*Richard III.* 3. 2.
"there's a marvellous searching wine"..*Henry IV.* 2. 4.
"off cures the worst".....*T. and Cressida* 3. 2.
"*You are in the right; good night*" ..*Othello* 2. 3.

Hall's Wine banishes neuralgia and nerve pains and promotes healthful sleep.

"press not a falling man too far"..*Henry VIII.* 3. 2.
"with such a heft of pain"....*T. and Cressida* 3. 2.
"I come to bring him sleep"..*Winter's Tale* 2. 3.
"sleep, gentle sleep, Nature's soft nurse"..*H. IV.* 3. 1.
"be trusty and I'll quit thy pains".*Rom. & Jul.* 2. 4.
"hitting each object with a joy"....*Cymbeline* 5. 5.
"hold thee that to drink"..*T. of the Shrew* 4. 4.
"there's for thy pains" .....*Much Ado* 5. 1.

Continued:—

"a cup of wine".....*Richard III.* 4
"turning dispiteous torture out of doors" *King J.* 4. 1.
"to make bad good, and good provoke" *M. for M.* 4. 1.

Hall's Wine builds up after illness, gives the glow of perfect health.

"without the *beauty* of a woman's face" *L. L. L.* 4. 3.
"this house is dark".....*Twelfth Night* 4. 2.
"a full eye will wax hollow".....*Henry V.* 5. 2.
"roses on thy lip and cheeks shall fade" *R. & J.* 4. 1.
"through weakness and debility"..*As you Like It* 2. 3.
"taste some wine with me".....*J. Cæsar* 2. 2.
"and find your grace in health"....*All's Well* 2. 1.
"thine eye begins to speak".....*Richard II.* 5. 3.
"the natural ruby of your cheeks"..*Macbeth* 3. 4.
"returneth to blush and beautify"..*Henry II.* 3. 2.
"'gainst the stream of virtue"..*T. of Athens* 4. 1.

Hall's Wine cures depression and the effects of mental strain.

"when to live is a torment".....*Othello* 1. 3.
"have mind upon your health".....*J. Cæsar* 4. 3.
"taste of your wine and see".....*Henry VI.* 2. 3.
"how this will drive away distemper" *Cymbeline* 3. 4.
"comfort thee in thy sleep ....*Richard III.* 5. 3.
"give thee moving graces"..*M. for Measure* 2. 2.
"shield thee from diseases" .....*Lear* 1. 1.
"and squarest thy life according"..*M. for Meas.* 5. 1.

Hall's Wine replenishes the blood with rich red corpuscles.

"nay, that is certain".....*Ant. and Cleo.* 5. 2.
"indeed, the instant action".....*Henry IV.* 1. 3.

Continued:—

"inhabits our frail blood"....*Twelfth Night* 3. 4.
"with the swiftest wing of speed"....*All's Well* 3. 2.
"induction full of prosperous hope"....*Henry IV* 3. 1.
"springs out into fast gait"....*Henry VIII.* 3. 2.
"a vision fair and fortunate"..*Julius Cæsar* 2. 2.
"of sweet health and fair desires" *M. N.'s Dream* 2. 1
"upon my life I tell you true"..*Com. of Errors* 6. 6

Hall's Wine costs only 3 6 a bottle. It give a health rewards.

"health, peace and happiness"....*Henry IV.* 4. 4.
"jewels purchased at an easy price" *T. Andron* 3. 1.
"all tho wine in my bottle".....*Tempest* 2. 2.
"makes as healthful music".....*Hamlet* 3. 4.
"the incessant care and labour"....*Henry IV.* 4. 4.
"of each day's life".....*Macbeth* 2. 2.
"health and ampler strength"..*Winter's Tale* 4. 3.
"Wait attendance till".....*Tim. of Athens* 1. 1.
"the conquering wine hath" ....*Ant. and Cleo.* 2. 7.
"restored you to health".....*Much Ado* 5. 1

Hall's Wine should be got to-day before weakness brings grim despair.

"what ail'st thou man?" .... *Winter's Tale* 3. 1
"if you hold your life at any price"..*Twel. Night* 3. 4.
"knowing the remedy".....*Cymbeline* 1. 7.
"an' you get it, you shall get" .....*Lear* 4. 6.
"the greatest strength and power"....*Richard* 4. 4.
"can'st thou not hear?".....*T. and Cres* 2. 1.
"whither goest thou?" .....*Merch. of Venice* 2. 4.
"past hope, past cure, past help" *Rom. and Juliet* 4. 1.
"to-day, to-day".....*Richard II.* 3. 2
"leave us to cure this cause".....*Coriolanus* 3. 1.
"to cure it off; to cure it easy"....*Coriolanus* 5. 1.
"for your best health".....*Richard III.* 3. 1.

Hall's Wine has been recommended by the medical profession during 25 years. Appreciated everywhere for its marvellous restorative properties.

Sold by all wine merchants, licensed grocers, and chemists. Ask for the new extra-large size 3/6 Hall's Wine.

REWARD COUPON.

Fill in this Coupon, crossing out the name of the writer you do *not* think wrote "Shakespeare," send it to 182, Hall's Wine, Bow, London, together with three penny stamps simply to pay postage, and we will send you for your opinion a generous bottle of this Marvellous Restorative and truly delicious Wine Tonic—enough to do you good.

I say { "Shakespeare." / "Bacon."

Name.....

Address.....

J.B. 18.3.11.

ABSTINENCE.

By Jim Crow.

[Mr. James Crow is our Licensed Crank. A brilliant exponent of unconventional ideas—invariably distorted and lacking in perspective; cynical and epigrammatic in expression—he is a journalistic cat amongst the pigeons. We accept no responsibility for his opinions—or his life.]

There can be no doubt that the observation of Lent is nearly as obsolete as the transmission of rude valentines or a revel round a maypole. This is not due to a mere growing indifference about religion, for even Agnostics are quite content to make merry at Christmas, to hold high jinks on Easter Monday. And Kill-joys have acquiesced in the neglect, for they never enforce anything which they would dislike to share. Sunday cricket or music-hall entertainments, or carouses of any kind, stink in their nostrils, because they do not happen to play games, or enjoy songs, or drink beer. But, as they are usually gross caters, they denounce abstinence as a Popish superstition. Whatever they may think of feasts, they can't stand fasts at any price.

The Delights of Self-Denial.

Yet there is something to be said for abstinence. Give up smoking for a day or two, and you will be surprised to find how vastly you relish your tobacco; or drink lemons for a week and note the enhanced flavour of your wines. If I possessed a little more enterprise, I would indulge in abstinence of some kind every other day. Of course, I do not mean from wine alone. It is one of the most irritating tricks of the water-bibbers to misuse words. Thus, "total abstinence" applies, for some mysterious reason, only to alcohol, and "temperance" expresses the most offensive form of intemperate balderdash.

The Harbour of Health.

Forty days and forty nights are too long a period to abstain from flesh, even though a respite be permitted on Sundays. But Lent was really a happy thought on the part of the Church. This was impressed upon me after six weeks of rich Parisian food last year. Oh! how weary did I grow of foie gras au madère, turbot crême au gratin, and even canard pressé; what a joy to return to good old chump chops and roast fowls and cold sirloins! It was like coming into the harbour of health after stomachic storms. But I shall find fresh delights in returning to the shrines of Lucullus after many moons in Gordon Hotels. Once upon a time, I lived at Venice on bread and fruit for forty days and forty nights, and I shall never forget the heavenly sensations of my first omelet. I told this to a man in a boat, and he immediately capped my experience by relating how he had once lived on milk for two years. But I had scarcely digested my amazement when he added, in the dry voice of a professional humorist, "I was very young at the time."

The Refreshment of a Retreat.

Abstinence from pleasure is also good, provided that you do not exaggerate your austerity. After a long dose of pleasures and palaces, I am now vegetating at a small seaside resort. Instead of the blare of the bands, I listen to sou'-westers moaning and scolding in the chimneys; there is scarcely a soul in my hotel, and for nearly a week I have spoken to no one but German waiters and Swiss chambermaids; my one daily distraction is to face the elements in a long silent, solitary walk upon a dour cliff which overlooks a murky sea; I read Nordau and Nietzsche and the poems of Carducci; I play billiards with the marker; I yawn, I meditate, I dream of past emotions and future glories. What is this but a Retreat, a cataleptic exercise akin to that which good Catholics endure in the intervals of a strenuous life? Surely, when I emerge once more into the sunlight of publicity, all my faculties will have been restored by this lugubrious repose.

Lenten Luxuries.

I am not sure that I quite approve of the evasive tactics of certain Sybarites, who observe the letter of the Lenten law, but contrive to wax fat and kick. With oysters, lobsters, bisque soup, suprémes of the sublimest fish, widgeon and other semi-saline birds (which the Church tolerates as akin to fish), primeurs of asparagus, strawberries, peaches, etc., sublime sweets after their kind, all washed down with ancient wines and luscious liqueurs, fasting becomes almost a farce. At any rate, such diet does not savour of abstinence in the eyes of an habitual patron of plain fare like myself. Still, it is a change, and that is one of the objects of this particular institution of the Church. We are to remember that abstinence in its ecclesiastical terminology does not necessarily mean hardship.

"Hunger-Stricken Ramazan."

On this point, western Christianity differs emphatically from Oriental religions. Those of us who have observed the serious way in which Muhammadans keep Ramazan, can testify to the severe mortification of carnal appetites which is rigidly exacted. This is more particularly the case when the fast happens to fall in the summer in a hot country. Then you will observe hundreds and thousands of great strong men with nothing of the kill-joy about them, no particular religious or moral instincts, denying themselves food and water, and kissing, and every conceivable pleasure, from early sunrise until at last the muezzin proclaims the end of weary day. I have never really been able to understand why they do it. Anyhow, public opinion has a great deal to do with it, but one would think that, when everyone was hungry and thirsty, public opinion would defeat itself and abolish a tiresome custom. It is true they are allowed to spend the nights in carouse, but that scarcely makes up for all the agonies they go through while their tongues are hanging out of their mouths. But they are better off than the members of the Orthodox Church, who practise the most terrible austerities right through Lent without even the benefit of nocturnal relaxation. Never shall I forget the sight of thousands of Bulgarian peasants crouching outside the Cathedral at Sofia, hugging baskets of provisions and waiting for the midnight bell to proclaim Easter.

Reculer Pour Mieux Sauter.

I am not here to drop into anecdotage or relate travellers' tales. I stand in a journalistic pulpit preaching unto you the immortal verity which may be summed up in the motto of the monks of Thelema: Fais ce que voudras,—otherwise, do what you jolly well please. It is my modest endeavour to induce you to get all the amusement you can out of this troublesome life. To that end, I urge you to deny yourselves occasionally in order to obtain the full relish of every possible pleasure. Mortify your vile bodies, and presently you will have your rewards. Put yourselves into training, eat raw beef-steaks even though they are not Lenten fare, try the early-to-bed early-to-rise business for a season, however much you may be bored, and I promise you soon will know your Hour of Power. By the way, I often wonder whether the University boat race is fixed at Easter time in order that the competitors may be induced to observe Lent after a fashion.

A Fast for Flirts.

If, my dear friends, I believed in interfering at all with anybody's personal liberty, I should bring in a Bill making self-denial of some kind obligatory at certain seasons of the year, at the vernal equinox for choice, when young women's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love. Remember that when the cold March winds do blow, it is imprudent to wander in the gloaming; the hedgerow-flirting season has not yet begun. It will be quite time to bill and coo and whisper sweet nothings, and hold hands and exchange long, lingering looks, in the moonlight of May. Be content for the moment with an union of hearts. Later on, you will find a far more subtle satisfaction in the union of lips. Abstinence makes the heart grow fonder. Don't be led away by the naughty example of the dicky-birds whose amatory exercises are distinctly premature and amount almost to an awful example. Be good, and you will be sappy. See the trees, how they grow and bud and generally make donkeys of themselves.

An Exchange of Experiences.

I should like to extend and amplify the various forms of abstinence which are already in vogue. I would persuade dukes and millionaires, and all those who love soft raiment and rob widows' houses and grind the faces of the poor, to spend a few long winter's nights shivering on the Embankment, and pass their days in hopeless endeavours to earn a few crusts of standard bread by honest toil. I do verily assure them that they would presently find utterly unsuspected joys in their turtle soup and sable coats and Belgravian bowers.

THE MODERN PHYSICIAN.

By DR. ANDREW WILSON.

Can you always depend on the doctor? Some time or another an accident will happen when he is out of reach. It is then that you will find even a little medical knowledge of priceless advantage. Suppose, for instance, an accident happens in your own house and see what *you* could do to help. What would you do to stop bleeding from a severed artery? How would you relieve choking? What would you do if bitten by a mad dog, or if the victim of an electric shock? What course would you adopt in the event of a fractured leg or rib?

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

Do you know the correct antidotes for the various forms of poisoning? They each have their antidotes, the knowledge of which may easily be the means of saving life without running the risk of waiting for the doctor.

If you do not know what to do for these accidents, surely you realise that this knowledge would be valuable to you, surely you appreciate that you certainly ought to possess this knowledge or know where to get it if you ever undertake the responsibility of a family.

Perhaps you realise all this, but do not realise how you are to obtain it. Perhaps you are not aware that Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous physician, has written a book specially to provide this knowledge. It is known as the "Modern Physician." It tells in simple language everything that you need to know about the commoner ailments of life.

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One complete volume is devoted to that most important of subjects, the health of women and children. This section is of inestimable advantage to any mother of a family in maintaining her own and her family's health. Such vital subjects as midwifery and the diseases of infancy and childhood are all covered fully. Other sections are for Home-Nursing, invalid cookery, the family medicine chest (including full details of homœopathic chemicals and doses), while there is also a long series of physicians' prescriptions.

Rev. Ernest P. Lace, 15, Mount Pleasant, Wakefield:

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BALZAC'S BEST NOVELS.

Complete and Unexpurgated.

Selected by CLEMENT SHORTER, Editor of the "Sphere."

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It is this fact that will make readers be glad of the opportunity now offered of learning more about the great prose epics of Balzac, and by sending the coupon below of ascertaining, free of cost, how they can receive a special selected edition of his best works for a small first payment of only 2s. 6d.

This edition has been expressly selected by Mr. Clement Shorter, editor of the *Sphere*, to provide a representative edition at a moderate cost.

This is his choice:—

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A Question to any Musician, Amateur or Professional.

If you are interested in any form of music, you must often have wondered if there was any book at a moderate price that would tell you just a little more than you already know. If you are an amateur, perhaps you play some instrument well enough to pass muster at a friend's house, and perhaps you have wished you could play still better.

Perhaps you sing, and would like to do that better. Of course, you know that you could learn to do this by taking lessons from some recognised teacher, but that means expense, both of time and money. If you are a professional, perhaps you have wanted to extend your knowledge to other instruments, perhaps you have wished to acquire some knowledge of composition.

FAMOUS CONTRIBUTORS.

Perhaps—but we need not extend the list, for whatever form of interest you take in music you will be interested in the "Musical Educator." Its aim is to supply a compact and interesting form of complete musical education, and in its preparation many of the most eminent musicians of the day have collaborated. For instance:

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Dr. F. H. Cowen on the Art of Conducting.

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The names of a few of the other sections are appended.

Course on Voice Training, Singing, and Solfeggio. On the Pianoforte. On the Violin. On the Harmonium and American Organ. On the Organ. On Scientific Basis of Music. On Rudiments of Music. On Harmony and Counterpoint. On Canon and Fugue. On Musical Forms, Musical Analysis, and Composition. Dictionary of Musical Terms. The Instruments used in Orchestras and in Military Bands. On Children's Music and Musical Drill. On Choir Training and Conducting. On Congregational Music. On Musical Degrees and Education, etc., etc.

Mr. Chas. J. Wiayard, 28, Aberdeen Terrace, Tyne Dock, writes:

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DR. COOK TELLS THE TRUTH.—XII.

THE REAL STORY OF HIS NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

TOLD BY HIMSELF.

(Exclusive for Great Britain to JOHN BULL.)

We commenced the publication of Dr. Cook's exciting narrative in our issue dated Dec. 31, and have, week by week, given his story of how he attained his ambition- the discovery of the Pole. This account of his almost superhuman struggles against the mighty forces of Nature we have printed in his own graphic language. His narrative does not appeal to the geographer alone; his earnest plea is made to mankind at large—not for the laurels to which the undisputed conqueror of the World of Ice is legitimately entitled—but for the verdict that, whether he achieved his life's object or no, he retains his right to the name of an honest man.

After giving Dr Cook's stirring description of his ecstasy when, convinced by natural phenomena, he arrived at the firm belief that he had at length reached his goal; the reaction he experienced when retracing his steps; his account of the soul-destroying monotony of the Polar night, during which he hibernated with his Eskimos; the visions which his surroundings conjured up; his arrival, completely exhausted, at Annoatok and meeting with Mr. Harry Whitney; his reasons for leaving with Mr. Whitney his instruments, etc., when starting for home, and the mixed reception his claim received at Upernivik and Umanak; our last issue described how he cabled to the "New York Herald" the first short account of his experiences, and of the enthusiasm with which he was greeted at Copenhagen, Royalty joining in the ovation.

My first public account of my exploit was delivered before the Geographical Society on the evening of September 7th, and in the presence of the King and Queen, Prince and Princess George of Greece, most of the members of the royal family and the most prominent people of Copenhagen. I had outlined my talk and written parts of it. With the exception of these, which I read, I spoke extempore. Because of the probability of the audience not understanding English, I confined myself to a brief *résumé* of my narrative. The audience listened quietly and their credence seemed but the undemonstrative acceptance of an everyday fact.

Not knowing that a medal was to be presented to me at that time, I descended from the platform on concluding my speech. I met the Crown Prince who was ascending, and who spoke to me. I did not understand him and proceeded to the floor before the stage. Embarrassed by my misunderstanding, he unfolded his papers and began a presentation speech. Confused by my *faux pas*, I remained standing below. Whether I ascended the stage and made a reply or received the medal from the floor, I do not now remember.

RECEIVES NEWS OF PEARY.

I had delivered my talk before the Geographical Society. The reporters had seen me, assaulted me with questions and had packed their suit cases. Tired to death and exhausted with want of sleep, I viewed the prospect of a departure with relief. Because of my condition, I refused an invitation to attend a banquet which the newspaper *Politiken* gave at the Tivoli restaurant to the foreign correspondents.

They insisted that I should come, if only for five minutes, and promised that there would be no attempt at interviewing. I went and listened wearily to the speeches, made in different languages, and felt no stir at the applause. While the representative of the *Matin* was speaking in French, someone tip-toed up to me and placed a cablegram under my plate. From all sides attendants appeared with cables, which were placed quietly under the plates of the various reporters. The *Matin* man stopped; we looked at the cables. A deadly lull fell in the room. You could have heard a pin drop. It was Peary's first message—"Stars and Stripes nailed to the Pole!"

My first feeling, as I read it, was of spontaneous belief. Well, I thought, he got there! On my right and left, men were arguing about it. It was declared a hoax. The wording was questioned. I recognised the characteristic phrasing as Peary's. I knew that the operators along the Labrador coast knew Peary, and that it would be almost impossible to perpetrate a joke. I told this to the dinner party. The speeches continued. No reference was made to the message, but the air seemed charged with electricity.

My feeling at the news, as I analyse it, was not of dismay; not that, as has been graphically expressed, "of a robber caught while going away with the loot." I thought of Peary's hard, long years of effort, and I was glad; I felt no rivalry about the Pole, but I did feel, and admit, that Peary's trip might possibly be of more scientific value than mine, that he had probably discovered new lands and mapped new regions. "There is glory enough for all," I told the reporters.

At the hotel a pile of telegrams six inches high, from various papers, awaited me. I picked eight representative papers and made some diplomatic reply, expressing what I felt. That Peary would contest my claim never entered my head. It did seem, and still seems, in itself too inconsequential a thing to make such a fuss about. This may be hard to believe to those who have magnified the heroism of such an achievement, a thing I never did feel and could not feel.

While sitting at the farewell dinner of the Geographical Society the following day, Mr. Peary's second message, saying that my Eskimos declared I had not gone far out of sight of land, came to me. Those about received it with demonstrations of indignation. Many advised me to reply in biting terms. This I did not do; did not feel like doing.

Peary's messages caused me to make a change in my plans. Previously, I had accepted an invitation to go to Brussels, but now, as I was being attacked, I determined to return home immediately and face the charges in person. I took passage on the steamship *Oscar II.*, sailing direct from Copenhagen to New York.

As we approached New York the wireless brought me news of the ovation under way. This filled me with dismay. I had considered the enthusiastic reception of Copenhagen a manifestation of local excitement, partly due to the interest of the Danes in the North. New York, I concluded, was too big, too unemotional, too much interested in its everyday affairs to bother much about the North Pole. This I told the Berlin representative of the Associated Press, who accompanied me on the boat. He disagreed with me.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

Having burned hundreds of tons of coal in order to make record time, the *Oscar II.* arrived a day before that arranged for my reception. So as not to frustrate any plans, we lay off Shelter Island until the next day. A message was sent to Mrs. Cook to come out to board the *Oscar*. But the sea was rough, and, moreover, she was not well.

That night I slept little. Outside I heard the dull thud of the sea. Tugs bearing squads of reporters began to arrive. Voices exploded from megaphones every few minutes.

The next morning I was up with the rising of the sun. We arrived at Quarantine soon after seven. About us on the waves bobbed a dozen tugs laden with reporters. In the distance appeared a tug, toward which I strained my eyes, for I was told it bore my wife and children. With the feeling of delight which only long separation can give, I boarded this and in a moment they were in my arms. I was conscious of confusion about me; of whistling and shrieking; of uncanny magnified voices thundering from scores of megaphones; of a band playing an American air. The excursion ship *Grand Republic*, thrilling a metallic salute, steamed toward us, and the cheers of hundreds rent the air.

As the *Grand Republic* drew near our tug, I could see swirling above me on the big boat a cloud of faces. All around us gaily decorated craft of every sort danced on the sunlit waters of the Narrows. The *Grand Republic* lowered its gang plank to our tug, and as I ascended—already giddy from the motion of the little boat and the tremendous excitement—a wreath of roses was hung about my neck. I spoke briefly. Friends and relatives greeted me and the shaking of hundreds of hands began.

(To be concluded next week.)

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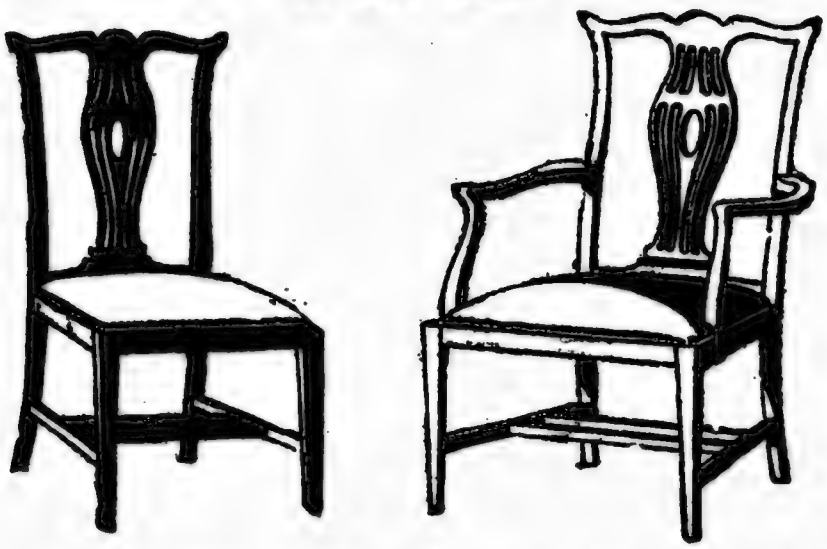

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20 0 0	...	11 0		500 0 0	...	11 5 0	
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OPEN LETTERS, POSTCARDS AND TELEGRAMS.

To the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., Postmaster-General.

Dear Herbert,—You were asked by Mr. Leslie Scott in the House of Commons the other day, why telegrams to Liverpool from the Commercial Salerooms in London take so long in transmission; particularly why, between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., they take three-quarters-of-an-hour. I am well aware of course, that language was given to Ministers and Under-Secretaries in order that they may obfuscate the intellects of inferior Parliamentary personages, but I confess I was astonished to hear the reply which you gave. "When messages are handed in in large batches," you explained, "their treatment must take some time, and the delay referred to by the hon. member is, I am sure, rare, and occurs only during the busiest hours." As you are not one of the greater humorists, Herbert, you will probably be amazed to hear that this amazing reply has convulsed all Liverpool. As soon as it was flashed across the wires and published in the newspapers, in the clubs, and on 'Change, the City was all a-giggle. It was felt that you had grasped the situation with a firm hand. It was realised that you must have investigated the subject from back to front, and from top to bottom; and from what I understand, a thousand Liverpudlians would at once have sent a congratulatory wire to you, if they had been able to find a blind lame man to carry it to London. I am sorry to say this was impossible in the circumstances, as all the blind lame men were apparently on permanent duty, carrying telegrams from London to Liverpool.

I agree with you, Herbert—and so, I may say, do the merchants, traders, and professional men of Liverpool—that the delay in the delivery of telegrams mostly takes place during the busiest hours. This, of course, is why it doesn't matter. Liverpool is, in fact, making a storm in a teacup, a fuss about nothing. If nothing were doing, and 'Change were asleep, and the offices were closed, it would be a matter of the very first importance to assure the delivery of telegrams with the utmost despatch; but occurring as it does in the busiest hours, when time is money and seconds are counted in golden sovereigns—well, it does not matter. I am confident you recognise this as readily as I do. This silly craving for punctuality, and reliability, and speed in the despatch of business, is one of the most demoralising tendencies of the day, an obvious sign of national decadence, and ought not to be tolerated. I rely upon you to put a stop to it, my dear Herbert, before this Empire on which the sun never shines is at one with Nineveh and Tyre. Meanwhile, assure yourself of a place in my Business Government—delivering telegrams!

John Bull.

To Mr. Albert Grant, Sheal's Court, Maidstone.

Dear Sir,—From the evidence you gave at an inquest on a Barming woman whom you had attended as a "scientist," I may safely venture to congratulate you on being the only embodied miracle I know. I have heard of others, but they have long departed this life. "I can cure any disease anyone likes to put before me," you said, so that it must have been by mere accident the woman died. You added that you are a human X-ray; that you can see people's lungs as easily as you can see your hand; that you have cured seven cases of total blindness; that you have grown a completely new eye and a lung; and that you can grow a new heart if necessary. If, sir, you can grow hair on a bladder of lard, or humility on a rate-collector, or truth on a missionary, please let me hear from you by next post, and I will make your fortune. A man like you ought to be turned into an unlimited liability company at once.

John Bull.

To the Rev. Charles Brown, President of the Free Church Conference.

Silly Sir,—What a lot of canting hypocrisy you talked at Portsmouth, in your Presidential Address! Amongst other idiotic effusions, you protested against "the filching away from the people the Sunday day of rest," and you referred to that excellent body, the National Sunday League, as "one of the greatest foes of the Church of Christ," adding that it "exercised a most pernicious influence on the religious life of the nation." Silly ass!

John Bull.

To the Rev. J. A. Lidgwick, The Vicarage, Salcombe.

Rev. Sir,—Just a word to say that I have been informed of the attitude you are adopting towards Nonconformists in Salcombe. From what I gather, the Wesleyans recently arranged a "Ladies' Day" concert, at which they had the support of three ladies connected with your church, or, at any rate, frequent members of your congregation. On the following Sunday, you ascended your pulpit and preached a sermon from the text, "The voice of the Church," in which you spoke in strong terms against members assisting Nonconformists in the work of their tabernacles, "as by so doing they delayed the unity of Nonconformists with the true Church." You added that, while your people were at liberty to maintain friendly relations with Nonconformists, they must not render them any assistance.

I, therefore, take this opportunity of saying, rev. brother, that if the voice of the Church is your voice, I do not think much of it. It has not a Christian accent. Its tone is that of uncharitableness, bigotry, and intolerance. It behaveth itself unseemly; it vaunteth itself; it is puffed up; and it profiteth nothing. This is evidently what many of your churchpeople think. "Get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding." John Bull.

To His Honour the Judge, County Court, Dudley.

Your Honour,—A short time ago you heard a claim in which a youth named William Henry Gardner sued, through his father, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, a firm of timber merchants. Briefly, the lad had lost two fingers by a circular saw while following his employment. The defence did not deny these facts, their contention was that a man or a boy in a sawmill is just as useful, just as efficient, and I suppose, just as comfortable with two fingers off as with them on. The solicitor for the respondent even uttered the joyful tidings that hundreds of people in sawmills have lost fingers. "At these very works," said he, according to the report before me, "there is a man earning 5s. a week who has only the little finger remaining on one hand." Whether the firm assemble the town's band to play every time the man draws his handsome salary, the solicitor does not seem to have stated; temporary absence of mind probably. On the other side, a doctor did inform your honour that the loss of two fingers from one hand would decrease the power of grip in that hand 30 or 35 per cent., and this, indeed, would appear to be plain, obvious common sense. Nevertheless, your Honour decided not to make an order under the Act, so that for the loss of his two fingers the youth gets nothing. The decision is a palpable absurdity, and a gross miscarriage of justice. Not only for the trade in which he is now engaged, but for every other to which time and destiny may compel him, this boy is in large measure crippled in the use of his hand, and it is incredible that any sensible man of the world could think otherwise—even though every one-fingered man in the sawmill with a job at 5s. a week testified to the contrary. John Bull.

To Father Bernard Vaughan.

Rev. Sir,—I submit that your sermons would be far more effective if you would persuade yourself to eschew exaggeration. For instance, you have been making some very silly remarks about the observance of Lent, which must detract from the respect of sensible members of your congregation. You admitted that many social functions are now held over by Catholics until after Easter. But you said this was "not because their hearts are so warm in sympathy with Christ, but because the weather is too cold for their chiffon and lace." Do you seriously imagine that, if ladies and gentlemen wish to amuse themselves, they will be deterred by an east wind or a sprinkling of snow? Is your mind so dense that I cannot impress upon you the possibility of recourse to furs? Let me advise you to take a trip to Russia or Roumania and see how people contrive to enjoy themselves during the winter season. Meanwhile, do try to pull yourself together.

John Bull.

Masterman, Home Office.

Awaiting reply to my letter. Bull.

Lansdowne, House of Lords, Westminster.

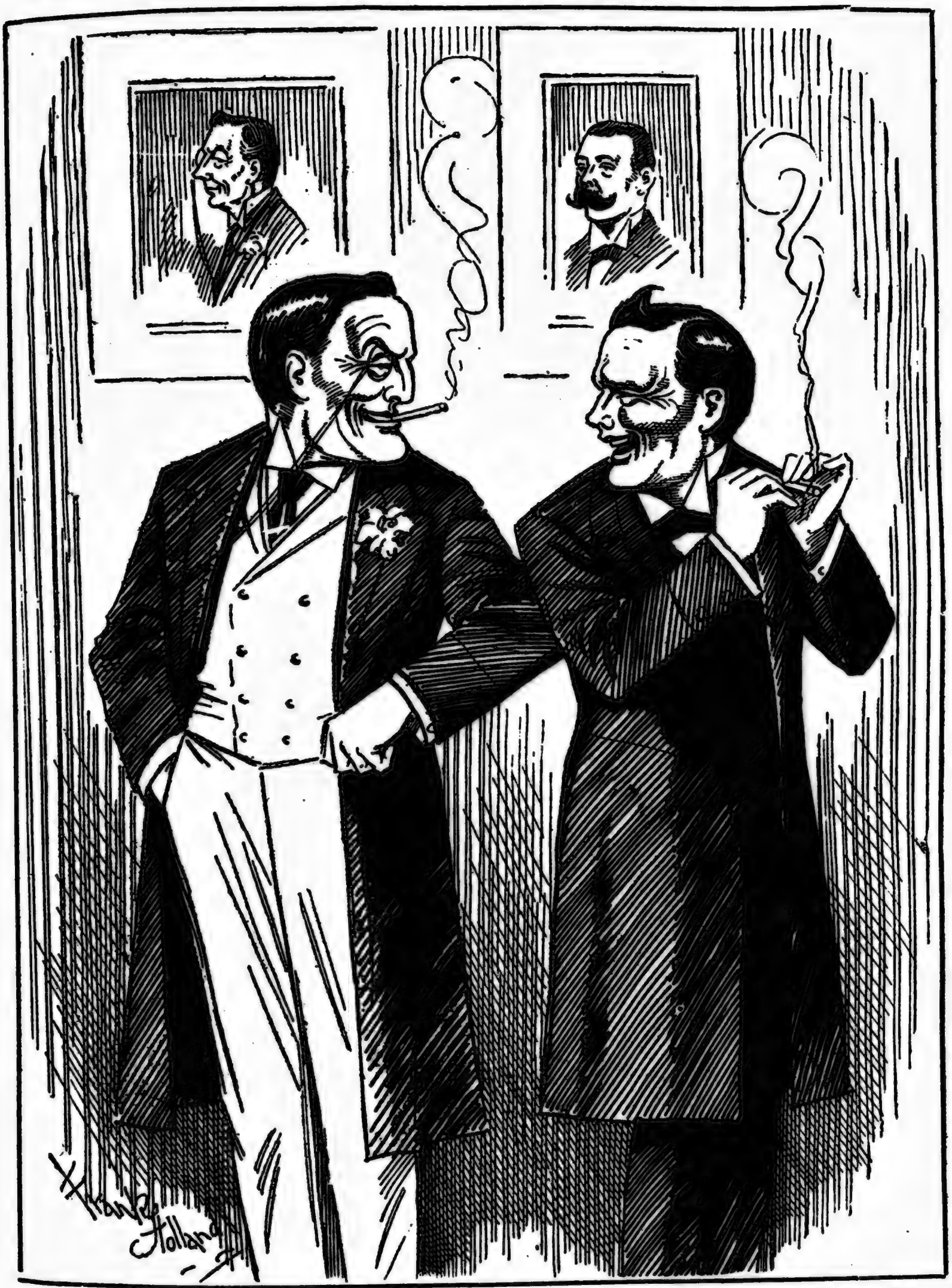
Notice have offered nation to take £95,000 for your picture Rembrandt's "Mill" now in National Gallery, before going America at price £100,000. Let it go. Bull.

Asquith, Downing Street.

Glad your anxiety health little daughter set at rest. Sudden journey putting all else aside splendid touch of humanity. Bull.

UNIQUE (?)

(Commenting in the House recently on the Hereditary Principle, Mr. Bottomley said that even a democratic Lower Chamber was not free from it.)



AUSTEN: "Simply indefensible, the Hereditary Principle in the Lords, isn't it, Winston?"
WINSTON: "Absolutely, Austen. Nothing like it anywhere else in the world!"

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By Verax.

The Syndicate of Liars at Work—When Will the "Bears" be Squeezed?—Bank Rate Reduced—Markets Improving.

The best proof that a heavy "Bear" account has been piled up is the strenuous effort made by the "Syndicate of Liars" to produce a scare first by the distortion and exaggeration of the Mexican news, subsequently by the propagation of false intelligence concerning the South African market and by clumsy attempts to belittle recent financial changes in that section which yet fulfil their purpose, at least temporarily. How anyone can find a "Bear" point in the taking over by the Rand Mines, Ltd., of high-class dividend-payers from Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. at the present low prices passes comprehension, and so does the effrontery of individuals who openly stated that the *General Mining and Finance Corporation* would pass the dividend, when that company states officially that the dividend will be announced at the end of this month. As to the Mexican lies, they are now exploded. I look for an early smart rise and a "Bear" squeeze in Kaffirs, Rhodesians, and Rubbers. Oil shares are in the ascendant, *Canadian Pacifics* are on the rise, and so are *Peru Prefs.* on rumours of a funding arrangement, while Home Rails are still meeting with investment demand. *Colchester Brewery* Ordinary are somewhat easier on a few hundred shares coming on the market, and are marking 15-16, so that there is here still a chance of getting cheap shares. But I look for a general improvement in business now that prospects are improving and the reduction in the Bank rate leaves to capitalists only 1½ per cent. on money at deposit with the joint stock banks.

Home Rails Still to the Front.

The reaction in Home Rails has been short-lived, and it has just happened as I anticipated, viz., that after some profit-taking, prices have rallied again strongly. It is true that speculators have been mulcted very heavily by the jobbers in high contangoes, but the rise has been sufficient to enable them to bear this infliction, and my favourites, *Brighton "A"* are up again at 109, *Dover "A"* at 53¾. The excellent *North British* dividend was an offset to the disappointing *Caledonian* distribution, *North British* paying 1¼ per cent. on the *Deferred*, against ½ per cent. The question now arises as to which, apart from the *Southern* stocks, are the more attractive. *Great Northern Deferred* at 54 may deserve a further rise, but they have not done so well as might have been anticipated from a member of the so-called "triple alliance." On the other hand, *South Western* stand also to benefit considerably by the Coronation festivities, yet the *Deferred* stock, which received 2⅛ per cent. dividend for the past year, is quoted at only 51, as compared with *South Eastern Deferred*, which got 1 per cent. dividend for 1910, and stand at 53¾. South Eastern's potentialities are obviously great, especially if Kent Coal should answer to the very sanguine anticipations. On the other hand, the very large extensions which are now being made at the Southampton docks are significant, and point to a very considerable improvement in future traffics. So far, the published traffic increase is only £11,600, but this will, doubtless, in the course of the current year, receive considerable additions, so that a return to the dividend of 3 per cent. which was paid in 1897 is by no means improbable. Should that happen, *South Western Deferred* would stand nearer 80 than 51. By the way, I have been asked by a number of readers for Home Railways of a somewhat less speculative character. To them I cannot do better than recommend the *Convertible Preference* stocks of the *Caledonian* and *North British* Railways, which, allowing for accrued dividend, yield nearly 4 per cent. per annum at present prices. These stocks are, moreover, trustee investments.

Dividend-Paying Kaffirs at the Reduced Prices.

It is about time to take account of what the recent slump has done in the matter of dividend-paying Kaffirs, as obviously prices have fallen sufficiently to produce a considerably higher yield. The fall was chiefly caused by failures in Paris, which have thrown a good deal of stock upon the market. This has now found a firm resting place, and it is the height of absurdity that further sales should have been prompted by the proposed increase in the capital of the *Rand Mines, Limited*, from £490,000 to £550,000, by the creation of 240,000 new 5s. shares. It is merely intended to take over from Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. that firm's holding in dividend-paying Rand shares, and it was all along stated that this change would be made. It does not at all mean that Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. will sell these shares, as they obviously wish to retain control. The outlook in other respects is very satisfactory. There was an increase in native labour during the month of February of as many as 6,145 boys. Again, the February gold output of the Transvaal amounted to 610,828 ozs., as against 651,027 ozs. in January, a reduction of only about 40,000 ozs., while owing to the shortness of the month, a reduction of 60,000 ozs. might have been looked for. In the meantime, I have drawn up the following table of Rand mining shares, which commend themselves for investment:—

	Dividend Year, 1910. per cent.	Est. Life, Years.	Highest 1910	Present Price.	Yield p.c. per annum. £ s. d.
Ferreira Deep	.. 55	14	6½	4⅝	4 5 6
Nourse Mines	.. 22½	24	3 5-16	2⅝	8 0 0
Rose Deep	.. 40	20	5½	3 15-16	10 6 0
New Modderfontein (£4)	.. 17½	49	14 5-16	11⅝	5 18 9
Robinson Gold (£5) ..	.. 30	11	11½	8⅝	17 3 9
Village Main Reef ..	.. 70	6	4½	3⅝	18 1 3
Durban Roodepoort ..	.. 55	9	3 7-32	2⅝	19 2 9
New Heriot	.. 80	1¼	6⅝	5⅛	15 19 3
Simmer and Jack ..	.. 20	11	37s. 3d.	1 17-32	13 1 3
Knights Deep	.. 32½	13	3 1-16	2 11-16	12 1 9
Langlaagte Est. ..	.. 30	29	3½	2⅝	10 18 3
Randfontein South ..	.. 15	49	2 11-16	2⅛	6 8 3
New Primrose	.. 60	7	2 15-16	2⅝	25 7 9
Witwatersrand (Knight's)	.. 35	9	4 1-16	2⅛	12 8 3
East Rand Prop. ..	.. 40	34	5 23-32	4 21-32	8 10 3
New Kleinfontein ..	.. 22½	24	2⅞	2	11 5 0
Roodepoort U.M.R.	.. 5†	29	3	1 11-16	3 0 3
Van Ryn	.. 45	19	4 13-16	4⅛	9 18 9
New Coch	.. 15	19	2 3-16	1 9-16	9 12 9

* No allowance is made in this column for length of life. † For first half.

The estimated life must, of course, be taken into consideration, but making allowance for the short life of a number of these Companies, it will be seen that yields of from 8½ to 12 per cent. per annum are to be obtained now. One of these days the banging tactics of the jobbers will recoil upon themselves, and in the meantime there is here an excellent opportunity for the investor to buy cheap shares.

Rhodesians also Dull—"Bears" Rampant Everywhere—When will they be Cornered?

The curious pessimism which is overshadowing the Kaffir Circus has also prevented an improvement in Rhodesians, and in fact, has caused back-sliding here and there, but the news is generally so favourable that the moment the Kaffir market turns Rhodesians will be bound to go up, and especially the shares which I again mentioned in last week's issue, viz., *Rhodesian Exploration, Falcons, Eldorado, Thistle Etna, Amalgamated Properties, Hay Gold Mines, London and Rhodesian Mining and Land, etc.* The copper news from New York is somewhat better, and the estimated sales during the last few days are fifteen million pounds of electrolytic, at 12⅞ cents. No doubt the big copper interests will, when it suits them, put this market up again. Tin has fluctuated between £180 and £185, and insiders look for a fresh rise, owing to the strong demand for the United States. By the way, the full prospectus of the *Balcobo Tin Mines, Ltd.*, will be advertised almost immediately, but those who wish to make sure of a full allotment had better at once write for a preliminary prospectus and application form to the Secretary, at the offices, Cross Keys House, Moorgate Street. There is an enormous demand for these documents. West Australian Mines continue sluggish, although there is again good news from the *Great Boulder Proprietary's* lowest level. *Bullfinch* have rallied slightly on the completion of the Bullfinch Railway, and on another return, which is not, however, anything to conjure with, and very different news will have to be received to make the market believe that this is going down at depth. *Bullfinch Proprietary* shares are now quoted 1½.

A correspondent corrects me by pointing out that the issued capital of the *Murchison Associated, Ltd.*, is £28,000, but he confirms my view that the shares are worth considerably more than the existing price of about 1s. 3d. The company has recently made, say, 50 per cent. out of its *Ceylon Rubber* promotion, and it stands to make 150 per cent. out of its *Bullfinch property*. Assuming these profits to be realised and that the capital of the company remains intact, this would mean at least 3s. per share, but in addition, the *Murchison Associated Mine*, which adjoins the *Great Fingall*, is giving much better results between the second and third levels, whilst during the past few days a very important announcement has been made that the company has secured a working option on a Yilgarn property, which has, it is stated, a lode running through it 40 feet in width, samples taken from it at distances of 200 feet apart being said to show 2 ozs. of gold per ton. The *Murchison Associated* is a dividend-payer, and the shares offer exceptional inducements for those who like a low-priced venture, carrying great possibilities.

Jungles have rallied, but the surrounding weakness is so great that they are already sagging again.

OIL SHARES UNSETTLED—STANDARD-SHELL RUMOURS—LATEST "BULL" POINT FOR MAIKOPS — AT LAST AN OIL COMPANY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

Oil shares have been a very unsettled market, although the tone has not been at all bad, and the market would go rapidly ahead if it were only given half a chance. At present, the troubles of other markets are keeping this one in check. Rumours have been revived of an impending settlement between the Standard and Shell groups, and there may be something in it this time. Meanwhile, *Shells* keep pretty firm, despite occasional bouts of selling from the Continent, at over 89s. Dividend prospects in the case of the *Spies Petroleum* are maintaining these shares at 33s., while there has also been a further rise in crude oil in Russia and Galicia to conjure with. The latest "Bull" point for all the Russian petroleum companies, and for the Maikop group in particular, is the recognition of the same by the Russian Government on the fulfilment of certain unimportant conditions, which can easily be carried out. It is evident that when once the Maikop group goes ahead, there will be no stopping it, and speculative investors have now almost the time of their lives here, in being still able to pick up *Black Sea Ordinary* at 21s. 9d., *Anglo-Maikop* at 11-16 premium, *Maikop Valley Prefs.* at ⅛ discount, etc. At last an oil company is over-subscribed, viz., the *Oil Trust of Galicia, Ltd.*, there having been quite a rush for it. But then the proposition is a good one, the properties are producing, and the production will increase largely. Of course they are at a premium. *Mexican Eagles* have fluctuated considerably, and now stand at 32s. People who ought to know assert that the Mexican "revolution" was engineered by the *Standard Oil* people, in order to injure this company! *Kern River* are dull at 12s. 9d., despite the satisfactory explanation of the decrease in the February production. Amongst the finance companies, *General Oil and Finance* have been steadily picked up, in the neighbourhood of par, in anticipation of the various impending developments, of which I have already given details. These shares, it is calculated, are intrinsically worth at least ¼ premium.

RUBBER SHARES PULLING THEMSELVES TOGETHER AGAIN—GOOD INTERIM DIVIDENDS—DIMBULA VALLEY REPORT—CHEAP SHARES FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

The Rubber share market has passed through very troubled times of late, mainly owing to the fact that some operators in Glasgow had bitten off more than they could chew, and found themselves unable to pay their differences at the settlement last week. These weak accounts have now all been closed, and the reactions caused thereby have been persistently taken advantage of by investors to lay in cheap stock. Prices are still at an attractive level, and no greater proof is needed of the fact that larger outputs will compensate for lower prices of rubber than the interim dividends which are now being announced, and which are exactly the same as a year ago, when, however, prices of shares ruled much higher. Thus, the *Federated Selangor* pays 30 per cent., and the *Inch Kenneth* 25 per cent. Yet these shares stand at only 14½ and 13½ respectively, as compared with 20½ and 19¼ a year ago. I would, however, rather hold, for instance, *Linggis*, at about 50s. 6d., which I think are the pick of the bunch in the leading shares. In response to the very numerous inquiries which I have had for cheap shares from my readers, I cannot do better than recommend to them again *Jequie* at 4s., *West Jequie* at 2s. 3d., *Sampang Java* at 2s. 6d., and *Island Para* at 2s. 6d., of all of which I have already given full details. *Ceylon Cons. Rubber Estate* is a sound concern, and the shares at 3s. to 3s. 6d. are underpriced. After touching 3s. 6d., David Young shares suddenly were knocked down last Friday evening to 2s. 6d., apparently on some forced closing combined with a "Bear" raid, but they have since recovered to 3s., and will no doubt further improve, as this is now a producing company.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF THE RUBBER EXPLORATION COMPANY.

The sudden advance in the shares of the *Rubber Exploration Company, Limited*, to 1s. 9d.-2s., per 2s. share (the £1 shares having been split into ten 2s. shares), was caused by the issue of an official statement by the Board, which shows remarkable progress. This is a general financial and promoting company, and the last balance-sheet to June 30th, 1910, showed a net profit of £3,289 on the issued capital of £19,509, but when we come to examine the assets held by the Company, we find that amongst them figured 200,000 shares in the *David Young Rubber Estates Company*, which at 3s., work out to £30,000, while the Company is also the largest shareholder in the *Occana Development Company*, its 35,000 shares in which, at 6s., work out to £10,000. This gives a holding of £40,000, while the actual capital issued is 195,090 shares or £19,509 only, and a new company for dealing with another promising rubber property in British Guiana is being formed, from which a large profit is expected to accrue to the *Rubber Exploration Company*. Here, then, we have assets of from £40,000 to £50,000 in a Company, the issued shares of which amount to less than £20,000. Thus it is evident that a remarkably keen and able management is at work to place the Company in a position which would certainly justify the shares standing at 3s. to 3s. 6d.

LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THE MISCELLANEOUS MARKET—OMNIBUS SENSATION—TELEPHONES IN DEMAND—SHIPPING STOCKS A FEATURE.

The Miscellaneous market has continued to give a good account of itself, both from the point of view of activity and of strength. *Telephone Deferred* are up at 140, the stock being persistently absorbed, on the prospects under the coming Government purchase. The *Omnibus* amalgamation has now been consummated, and *General Omnibus* have had a sensational rise to 115, but, while on the subject, I should like to know, for the benefit of several readers, what is being done in connection with the winding-up of the *London Electrobus Company?* Whatever estimate may be put upon the intrinsic value of the stocks of the *Associated Portland Cement Company*, there can be no doubt about the powerful character of the buying, which has now forced the Ordinary shares up to 5⅞. Another feature is the strength of the Shipping group, and of *Cunards* and *Amazon* in particular, at 16⅛ and 16 respectively. The former is said to be on the point of re-entering the dividend list with a distribution of 5 per cent, while the break-up value of the *Amazon*, in view of the coming voluntary liquidation of the company, is put at about £22 per share! A sign of the improved times in the shipbuilding and engineering industry is the declaration of a number of satisfactory dividends by *Vickers and Maxim* and other leading companies. Latest advices from Toronto are still very optimistic as regards the outlook for *Rio Trams*, but for the time being there has been a relapse in the quotation to 109. *Hudson's Bays* are a good feature at 115, on expected benefits from the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States, but this is discounting the future with a vengeance. A feature in the insurance section, which indeed has been strong generally, has been a rise of several points in *Royal Exchange* to about 221, not because of amalgamation prospects, but in consequence of expected favourables results for the past year, and the possibility of the declaration of an increased dividend in May. *Marine Insurance* are another feature at 41, on an expected capitalisation of a portion of the reserve.

JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

(1) Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor, JOHN BULL, 2, Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.

(2) Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials, under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.

(3) Replies are made only in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter.

(4) In no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares

(5) If inquirers wish it, for transacting business, the names and addresses of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed

(6) A Postal Order for 1/- must accompany each Financial or Insurance Enquiry.

PROPOSED LOAN.—W. H. D.—I am sorry I cannot help you in this matter. You had better look in the advertisement columns of the daily papers.

BANKING INVESTMENT.—TREMULOUS.—Investment and deposit in the leading institutions would, of course, be preferable.

SPECULATION.—F. L. R.—What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. I shall, of course, also be pleased to assist you in the investment of the £3,500, when the time comes.

RUBBERS, OILS, ETC.—C. B.—You have interested yourself in a poor lot, and had better get rid of them if you can. You will find mentioned in my article the shares which I am in favour of at the present time.

LA TRINIDAD SILVER MINE.—LOTUS.—I have made a search for this concern, but cannot trace it anywhere. In any case, there is no market for the shares.

SMALL SPEC.—H. P.—Put the money into Black Sea Oilfields Ordinary.

BRISTOL CONCERN.—BOLT (Smethwick).—There is no market for these shares in London. Your best plan would be to get into touch with a stockbroker in Bristol, who may be able to dispose of them on that Stock Exchange.

COAL, ETC.—BUCKS.—(1) The company was established at the end of 1909, and has 400 acres under rubber; but there is no information available as to when it will enter the producing stage. From that point of view, I would prefer Jequie, West Jequie, and David Young. (2) So they say; but it may be again a case of hope deferred. (3) You can do better in the way already indicated.

COLONIAL RAILWAY DEBENTURES.—E. L. J. (Blackpool).—All four stocks mentioned are fair holding, but of course, you should not load yourself up too much with any of them.

NATIONAL THEATRES DE LUXE.—A. K. G.—I think you are quite right in your remarks, and if the shareholders were to combine together for the purpose of reorganising the management, they might be able to get some of their own back. As things are at present, however, the position is by no means promising.

Premium Bonds.—Finsbury.—You should not deal through this foreign firm, who always charge higher prices than those quoted in the market; and if you go into the combinations, you are entirely in their hands. I am sending you the name and address of a London firm of foreign bankers, who make a speciality of Premium Bonds, and will treat you well. Signet.—A fortnightly paper which publishes the drawings is the *Moniteur des Intérets de Matériel*, published in Brussels, for which you can subscribe through Messrs. Davis and Company, advertising agents, of Finch Lane. What you require has been forwarded. Cinch.—I send you, as requested, the address of a reliable firm of foreign bankers in London, who make a speciality of dealings in Premium Bonds.

Stability of Company.—L. McK.—To judge from the low price at which the shares stand, the financial stability of the concern is not satisfactory.

Effluenta Mines.—K. G. B.—There are possibilities with these West African shares, although the latest news was not very satisfactory. The price is now 3s. 6d. to 4s., and some of the mines on the same line of reef have lately sent more satisfactory intelligence.

Outside Brokers.—J. P. B.—I advise you not to deal with Messrs. T. Moreton Harris and Co., of Borough Buildings, John Bride Street, Birmingham, as their new method of monthly profit-sharing deals will not at all mean immunity from losses. J. S. P.—I recommend you not to join the speculative deals of these people, but as you have already the experience that you cannot get your money, my caution comes too late. Seabird.—These are outside brokers who advise their clients with regard to investments, generally getting them out of their own securities, in order to replace them with those fancied by themselves. I think you had far better deal through a member of the Stock Exchange Birkin.—The concern you enquire about are outside brokers, and if they advance you the money at 6 per cent., I do not see that you have anything to grumble about. I am afraid I cannot obtain equal terms for you. Broot.—Such circulars as you are receiving from the Manchester broker in question are the usual literature which outside brokers send out to catch the unwary. These persons know quite as little as you do about the markets, and and you will finally be left. Vulcan.—(1) This foreign investment is, of course, speculative, but there are considerable possibilities. (2) No, they are not members of the London Stock Exchange, and, as you, wish it, I send you the address of one. Railway.—You must be very careful about outside brokers. There is not, for instance, any firm of stockbrokers, members of the Stock Exchange, amongst the names mentioned by you. They are outsiders. No. 1 has recently taken French leave, and cannot be found by his creditors. No. 2 are also outside brokers, and so are No. 3. Your experience with regard to 4 is also interesting. With regard to 5, the affairs are in the hands of the Liquidator. Euclife.—How can I possibly put you on the track of this outside broker who has disappeared, as so many others do when the chances go against them? The only way would be to employ a detective, in the first instance. W. W. (Sheffield).—I should advise you not to have anything to do with these outside brokers. Brutus.—I do not see that you have anything to complain of, as you are told that they deal strictly according to the tape. This means you pay the higher price, and sell at the lower price. Undoubtedly, you are at a disadvantage, which shows the fallacy of the "cover" system, from the operator's point of view, at any rate. Postal Order.—I strongly advise you to have nothing to do with this Yankee firm, or its promotions. I cannot say that I know anything special about it, or its business, but past experiences with touting American firms have been anything but satisfactory for people in this country.

Oil Shares.—Governess.—I have already replied to one of your enquiries by letter. I certainly think that Maikop Victory shares would be a suitable investment for you, but the firm mentioned under No. 2 are outside brokers, and not reliable. (3) You will find that the firm will be pleased to deal for you, and you can see the rest in my article. Spot.—Neither No. 1 nor No. 2 is attractive. You could not do better than buy Black Sea Oilfields Ordinary at about 21s 6d. to 22s. Oil Lands Kierson 4.—There is little or no market for these shares at present, and no option but to keep them. Personally, I should prefer Anglo-Roumanian for holding. F. C. S.—Only by combination could the shareholders hope to do anything in this way, and the question is whether the game is worth the candle. Going to law is an expensive affair, and the results are not alwayssatisfactory.

Rubber Shares.—J. W. R. B.—David Young rubber shares are looking up in view of the commencement of production, and the price is now 3s. to 3s. 3d. (2) Henriquez Estates are fair value. (3) Jequie Rubber are improving, and a good purchase. Molesworth Brothers are very disappointing, because the directors have not so far availed themselves of the splendid conditions to make the best of the company. What you require has been forwarded. Examiner.—(1) What you require has been forwarded. (2) You could easily buy amounts of from £10 to £30. (3) and (4) I do not care for these rubber shares. I should recommend David Young at 3s. 3d., Island Para at 2s. 6d., or Jequie at 4s. 3d. W. S. E.—The broker will tell you how many Sampang Javas to buy; these are a good holding. I cannot trace the American Farm Lands Mortgage and Debenture Company, and there is also no quotation for the stock. Thomas (Bristol).—I do not see what you have to complain of. Surely you cannot expect the secretary of a company to write to each and every shareholder regarding any trivial matter. You must contain your soul in patience for the directors' report. At present the shares are not quoted, but they may come into the dealings again when the market broadens. It is not one of my favourite companies. Cambrian Jersey.—It is impossible to tell to what price Sampang Javas will rise, but they are a good holding as a speculative investment.

Debentures and Certificate.—F. E. P.—(1) Anglo-Newfoundland 5 per cent. Debentures are a fair investment of the kind, and are quoted 101 to 101½, so that you will hardly be able to get them at par. (2) The standing of the concern is not good, and, in the circumstances, the certificates would be highly speculative.

Association Deposits.—Investor Gardener.—I think it is foolish to employ such associations. Obviously, they cannot invest profitably. The best thing you can do is to put the money into Home Rails, etc., which will yield you from 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

Havana Companies.—E. L. T.—(1) There is no market yet for these shares, and No. 2 have not been fully subscribed. Black Sea Oilfields Ordinary are quoted 21s. 9d. What you require has been forwarded.

Tin Company.—Hopeful.—You are quite right to buy these shares. They will yield you very handsome dividends.

Caledonian Deferred Ordinary.—Doubtful.—The dividend has proved disappointing, and I do not recommend the investment. If you wish to buy Home railway shares, Dover "A," or Brighton "A," will be the better purchase.

Investment.—Beginner (City Road).—You might put the money into Black Sea Oilfields Ordinary shares of £1 each, at 21s. 9d., which apparently will have a very handsome dividend in the course of the present year. Unity.—The five securities in question are sound holdings, and I do not think there is any need to exchange them, except, perhaps, No. 1 Preference and No. 3 Debentures. A purchase of Western Australian 3½ per cent. bonds at 96, would be very suitable. As regards your second question, I do not think you could get back this amount, but you might try.

Telegraph Stock.—Woodstock.—If you mean the Great Northern Telegraph Co. (of Copenhagen), these are £10 shares, officially quoted at 32½ to 33½.

Income Tax.—E. H. H. (Bath).—You will have returned exactly the amount which has been deducted by the bank, and in claiming, send the warrants to the Income Tax Commissioners.

Beet Sugar.—Disgusted.—Perhaps if you threaten to place the matter in the hands of a solicitor, you might get the desired information. Certainly, the whole position is by no means satisfactory.

Herewini Shares.—Cerveza.—I do not think you could have done better than what you have, viz., made a purchase of Colchester Brewery shares. Cannon Preds. are also considered worthy of attention.

Brokers.—Coolie.—What you require has been forwarded in your envelope.

Springwell Brewery.—S. C.—Like other brewery companies, this concern has been badly hit by the increased taxation, and has not paid any dividends on its Ordinary shares of late. The shares are not quoted in London, but you might be able to find a purchaser in Leeds, or perhaps through the secretary of the company itself.

South Africans, Etc.—J. J. M.—(1) This company is no longer in existence. (2) Hold, but do not average until Rhodesians generally take a turn for the better. (3) A profit is always worth taking.

Canadas, Etc.—Match (Sheffield).—(1) Yes, an outside broker; have nothing to do with him, or with what he offers. (2) Highly hazardous after the big rise, but still containing possibilities. (3) Each letter. (4) Yes, in market movements.

Private Company.—V. B. (Glasgow).—Private companies are governed much more autocratically by their boards, and I am afraid you are entirely in the hands of the directors. Of course, if you have proof of anything fishy, you have your remedy at law.

Great Western Railway Dividends.—A. E. B.—You are apparently under the impression that the dividend for the second half-year of 1910 alone has to be reckoned as a basis for the yield, but the second half is always the fat half, and the first half of the year the lean half. In the case of the Great Western, for the year 1910 you must, therefore, reckon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the first half, 7½ per cent. for the second half, making 11½ per cent., or 5¾ per cent. for the year. You will see, therefore, that my tables are absolutely correct.

Canadian Northern Debentures.—G. B. S.—Yes, Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent. Debentures are a good investment.

Stock Exchange Literature.—M. R. (Brighton).—You had better send to Messrs. Effingham Wilson, publishers, of 54, Threadneedle Street, E.C., for one of their catalogues. They publish a number of handbooks, from which you will be able to gather the necessary knowledge.

Lost Scrip.—J. B.—You must communicate with the secretary, and prove to him that you are entitled to the shares. You will have then to guarantee the company against loss in case the shares turn up, and you will then be reinstated in about three months' time. The matter ought to have been attended to long ago.

Liverpool Victoria Shares.—Graduate.—(1) There is no Stock Exchange quotation yet for these shares. It will come eventually. (2) Liverpool Victoria Corporation "B" stand at ¾ to ⅞, but you seem to have forgotten that they are only 5s. shares, having been split in the reorganisation. They, therefore, stand at a premium. (3) Yes. What you require has been forwarded.

Oils and Rubbers.—Anxious (Raynes Park).—(1) Hold Straits Bertam for a recovery. (2) The improvement in rubber and oil shares should materially assist the London Venture Corporation, and you should hold your shares for a distinct improvement. (3) These oil shares are obviously highly speculative, but they have possibilities. Renfrew.—The following selection of rubber and oil shares would be distinctly preferable:—General Oil and Finance, Black Sea Oilfields, Anglo-Roumanian, Jequie, West Jequie, Sampang, and David Youngs. J. E. W.—(1) Sampang Javas are 2s. shares, fully paid, and very promising amongst the "coming" rubber division. (2) Baku are 10s. shares, 8s. paid. W. K.—(1) Take a profit when you can get it, and reinvest in, say, General Oil and Finance and Black Sea Oilfields. (2) Not much; David Youngs are better, also Jequie and West Jequie. (3) The selection of rubber and oil shares, mentioned in reply to "Renfrew" above, should just suit you. C. R.—Hold the rubber shares in question, but do not average for the present. Rather go into some of the shares which are coming more prominently to the front, notably Jequie, West Jequie, and Sampangs. As regards oil shares, you cannot do much better than buy yourself some General Oil and Finance.

INSURANCE REPLIES.

Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 93, Long Acre, W.C.

Salvation Army Assurance Society.—F. B. (Lancaster).—We cannot recommend you to take a policy in this society, because we are not satisfied as to its sound financial position. Take the last revenue account and balance sheet, which covers the 12 months ended June 30th, 1909. We find that the management expenses alone for the year come to £68,554, or 24.73 per cent. of the premiums. We find, too, that of the £277,089 received as premiums, after deduction of re-insurance premiums, no less than £124,140 have gone for commission and expenses of management. We find that the huge sum of £333,823 is invested in mortgages and leases and property, and we should like to know how much of this is represented by Salvation Army barracks, and also by whom this property was valued. The society represents too much of the commingling of the Gospel and *L.s.d.* to suit our taste, and it is like everything connected with the Salvation Army—too much of a one man job to enable us to recommend it. Moreover, it is a proprietary company, "limited by guarantee," and while the Army authorities acknowledge that the greater number of the 2,400 shares or interests of £10 each, into which the undertaking of the society is divided, are held by General Booth himself, they are not disposed to name the precise number held by him or anyone else. T. H. (Northampton).—The statement was true if applied to some years ago, but not within the last 4 or 5 years.

Insurance Against Loss.—E. A. L. (Chester).—We really cannot understand what it is you want us to answer. If you will kindly try to make your question plainer, we will reply under cover.

City Life Assurance Co.—E. C. (Dublin).—We have no reason to suppose that any engagements the company may enter into will not be met.

Status of Company.—M. A. B. (Barnes).—It is not in the front rank.

Sale of Policy.—F. R. (Kensington).—We do not like to advise you to sacrifice £48. We suggest that you should make an effort to get somebody to give you more than the company offer.

Refuge Assurance Company.—J. F. (New Cross Gate).—We are looking into the matter. We associate ourselves entirely with the comments of the Judge in the case you refer to, and we shall have something to say about the whole business before long.

Provident Association of London.—H. H. (Colchester).—As we have said repeatedly, the company is well managed and is financially strong. We cannot see why you should drop your policy and make the sacrifice it would involve. R. C. S. (Chiswick).—See previous answer.

Claim upon Policies.—D. W. (Herne Hill).—In the circumstances named, we do not think such a claim upon the proceeds of the policies could be sustained.

British Equitable Assurance Co.—G. H. R. (Ludlow).—The answer to your two questions is in the negative. The company is sound, but it has not made the progress of late that other companies have made.

London and Scottish Insurance Co.—W. J. (West Kilbride).—We know of no such engagement as that to which you refer.

Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York.—T. J. M. (Cardiff).—It is among the best of American insurance companies.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.—C. W. F. (Belmont).—With reference to our answer under this head in our last issue, when we pointed out that it was within the company's right to refuse to renew a policy, we have received a letter from the general manager and secretary, which says: "It seems probable from the tenor of your remarks that your correspondent has not disclosed the whole of the facts of the case to you. Further, as a matter of fact, we never decline renewal on the ground of age. Many holders are still on the books who are passed the age of 80."

Two Insurance Companies.—W. R. B. (Paisley).—We should much prefer the Scottish Widows' Life Assurance Society.

Stepping Stones to FORTUNE.

How often, when the name of any one of the world's millionaires is mentioned, do people exclaim: "Wonderful how some people have the knack of making money!" The whole secret of their success is that they have learned and profited by the lesson, that it is the little things in life that count. A little—a very little money, for instance, may possess the power to raise you to affluence.

The few pounds now drawing a paltry interest, might, if judiciously handled, bridge the gulf between mediocrity and wealth.

When a system has been evolved by means of which, say £6 may be doubled and trebled in a single operation, it is manifest that here are the stepping stones to fortune within your grasp.

THE

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has paid away to its Clients the unprecedented amount of

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That is most conclusive evidence that we make money for our clients Why not profit by the experience of so many other successful people?

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Men and women totally unacquainted with stocks and shares, are by this unique system placed on the same footing as the Expert of Finance. What was once the exclusive privilege of the well-to-do. is now brought within the reach of every man or woman commanding but a few pounds, no matter in what part of the Kingdom they live.

Clients have made nearly HALF-A-MILLION Sterling.

We anticipate an Era of still Greater Prosperity.

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MAY BE DOUBLED AND TREBLED IN A SINGLE OPERATION.

That Coupon has proved the Stepping Stone to Wealth for Thousands.

This may be the chance of a lifetime for You Will you let it pass You by?

This is the FIRST STEP—that is ABSOLUTELY FREE to YOU.

To the Secretary, The National Share Exchange,
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Please forward me gratis and post free your booklet, "The Modern System of Money-Making," and other literature which is a clear explanation of the methods which have enabled you to pay away nearly HALF-A-MILLION POUNDS TO CLIENTS.

J.B. 18/3/11.

NAME_____
(State whether Rev., Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

ADDRESS IN FULL_____

DATE_____

(Please write distinctly.)

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THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEW.

By Walter Moore.

Unaccustomed to Royalty, it was with fear and trembling that I sought an audience with Her Majesty, "The Queen of Madagascar."

I found her seated upon her throne, reading the Scriptures with a group of courtiers, chiefly flat-earthites, grovelling on the floor at her august feet.

"May it please your Majesty," I began, bowing low.

"It may," replied the regal woman graciously. "What is it?"

"Deign to vouchsafe a small measure of your royal attention to your most humble servant," I pleaded.

"Speak. We listen," was the majestic response.

"May it please your Majesty, scientists are agreed that the world is a globe, and not flat."

"That is a matter of opinion; but, as Mr. Justice Darling said so brilliantly the other day, a good many of the inhabitants are, which is just as good, if not better, for my purpose."

"May I have a private word in your august ear?" asked, catching myself bending again.

The "Queen" turned to her courtiers.

"Go," she said. "We would be alone."

They went—with unseemly willingness.

"Mrs. Madagascar," I began, dropping the trappings of conventional courtesy, "where is Mr. Bunn?"

"Oh, drop that," retorted the "Queen." "It's stale."

"Now, don't get crusty, your Majesty," I urged.

"It's enough to make anyone," grumbled the "Queen." "I'm just about fed up with Bunn."

"By the way," I whispered, "where is the rest of the cash?"

"What cash?" demanded Madagascar's Queen.

"You know," I replied, winking expressively. "There are a good many thousands not accounted for yet."

"Well, if you must know," returned the "Queen" reluctantly, "I am reserving the balance for my scientific researches."

"So you don't intend to make restitution all round?"

"Not in these trousers!" exclaimed the monarch emphatically. "Why should I? People who believed my tale about the Madagascar concession are too foolish and credulous to have the handling of their own cash."

"But your pretensions to piety gave them confidence," I urged. "Surely you haven't the heart to take advantage of their belief in your religious principles?"

"Bah!" exclaimed the "Queen," snapping her fingers. "That only proves them the greater fools. I consider that I acted most openly, giving them every opportunity to find me out. Did I not make more or less a mystery of the Madagascar business? That, in the first place, would have aroused the suspicion of sane people. Did I not tell fantastic tales about Mr. Bunn? Who but a fool would have taken *him* for a millionaire? Was I not associating with the crazy flat-earthites? Another good reason for caution. And, above all, was I not known to hold eccentric religious views? That alone ought to have warned the credulous, if nothing else did. Yet, in the face of all these known facts, money—thousands of pounds—was handed over to me by the gulls who wanted to get rich quick, and were consequently prepared to swallow any yarn that flattered their desires! I say emphatically I have a *right* to retain as much of their money as I can. It will teach them all a useful lesson—and be very handy for me. It is *so* expensive, you know, to live in decent style."

"Unrepentant, unashamed!" I cried, casting my eyes up to the ceiling—and catching them as they fell.

"You're not quite right there," observed the "Queen," in a matter-of-fact voice. "I am very repentant that I was foolish enough to treat that miserable husband of mine so well. I allowed him to sit at my feet whilst I read the Holy Book aloud, and yet, in court, he heaped abuse upon me, calling me pig-headed, of all things! What base ingratitude! I also regret that I didn't make a bit more out of Lady Blount when I had the chance. It was worth a few hundreds to listen to her drivel about the earth being flat. Of course, I played up to her, but it was very wearying, and injured my self-respect."

I would listen to no further confessions of iniquity, and fled from her presence.

THE DRAPERS' MUTUAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION.

We Visit a New Insurance Office.

We have received a number of enquiries with regard to the Drapers' Mutual Fire and General Insurance Corporation, and, deeming it advisable to get information first-hand, we visited its Head Office at 155-6, Cheapside, and interviewed the General Manager as to the scope of the business, its capitalisation, and the measure of success which had attended its first year of work. We found the company housed in the same building as the *Drapers' Record* and the Drapers' Chamber of Trade—with the latter body, indeed, it appears to be in active co-operation, having, as will be seen, taken over the Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company formed by the Chamber about 10 years ago.

The General Manager, Mr. Sydney H. Moore, received us "most politely," as Mr. Fragson would say, and in a short chat convinced us that he possessed business ability, whilst we were not surprised to learn that he has had much insurance experience.

A "Business Government."

As its name suggests, the company was originally founded to cater for the drapery trade, its Chairman being Mr. Edwin Jones, J.P. (Chairman of the Bon Marché, Brixton, and of Jones and Higgins), and his colleagues very well-known traders.

Its paid-up capital exceeds £39,000, but in respect of each share there is an uncalled liability of £4, thus giving to the policy-holders a cash security of nearly £200,000. The shareholders number nearly a thousand, and are all thoroughly substantial, as is evidenced by the fact that there is nothing whatever outstanding in respect of capital called up. No premiums or underwriting commissions were paid upon its formation.

During the first year of its operation, no less a sum than £978 was earned by interest on investments. This is significant, as indicating that the whole of the claims and initial expenses of the business have been borne out of revenue. As a matter of fact, the Directors, recognising that undue grandeur is one of the peculiar dangers besetting new insurance companies, have throughout "played for safety." They have, therefore, persistently declined to increase their premium income by accepting undue risks, and have refused more business than they have accepted. They have also taken care to cover themselves well by re-insurance, so that no one risk should be unduly large. Though during last year, out of the £23,526 accepted by way of premium, they paid for re-insurance no less than £11,685.

The result is that, though the period has been remarkable by reason of its gigantic fires, particularly in the drapery trade, the Drapers' Mutual has been very little hit by any of them. The claims paid during the year total £7,326—44 per cent. of the premium income—a very moderate proportion indeed.

Catering for All Sorts and Conditions.

The Company undertakes all kinds of insurance, except life and marine, and has deposited with the Paymaster-General the necessary £20,000 as cash security. Its plate-glass business is a very important item—indeed, it was the success of the nucleus institution, the Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company, run by the members of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, which indicated that there was a fruitful field for the Drapers' Mutual. The Company also issues policies against such risks as burglary, and "third party," and undertakes motor-car and fidelity guarantee business—whilst a speciality is workmen's compensation, though this policy—unlike the others—is restricted to members of the drapery trade. Another special feature is its provision for "consequential loss" following fires—that is to say, such as loss in respect of standing charges, profits, and rent of other premises, whilst rebuilding is proceeding.

Being a limited company, it is not in the strict sense of the word a "Mutual" office; the term is, however, meant to convey that it issues profit-sharing policies in the same way as did the old Plate Glass Company it took over. This highly successful concern, besides building up a substantial reserve, made a rebate of 30 per cent. of their premiums to insurers who had not claimed during the year, and of 20 per cent. where the amount of the claim did not exceed the year's premium. It is intended to continue this principle by issuing policies at normal rates, surplus profits going to the reduction of renewal premiums.

Praiseworthy Prudence.

The first year is, of course, a very heavy one in the way of expense. Everything possible has been done to economise when such could be reasonably effected. By this means, the expenses of management were kept down to 38 per cent. of the net premium income—a very satisfactory figure for an inaugural year. There are no branches, though district agencies have been established with important firms, and it is intended to form local boards composed of representative men.

The Drapers' Mutual is certainly a young office, but is decidedly vigorous—as is shown by its having already to extend its premises, though it is not undertaking work beyond its strength. Its policies are tempting, and the integrity and business acumen of its management are beyond question. There is, accordingly, every reason to anticipate for it a long and successful career.

A Talk to Cyclists

What new thing are we going to do in Cycling this year? Some are talking of Motor Cycles, but their upkeep is Expensive, and they do not give the Exercise that is so necessary to keep one "Fit." Let me make a suggestion to those tens of thousands of Cyclists who have derived pleasure from riding on a £5 to £10 Bicycle. If they would know the real Joy of this great Sport, they should buy a Sunbeam —the Bicycle that is **MILES AN HOUR FASTER.**

The Driving Bearings of this Machine are quite free from Friction, and indeed the whole Cycle is built in workshops which produce no second or third grade work. Comfort and Ease of Running, instead of cheapness, are the ideals aimed at in its manufacture.

And as this Cycle is unlike any other in the way it is made, so it is unlike any other in the way it is designed. It literally glistens with Improvements.

On the new "All Black" Sunbeam there are nearly a dozen separate Inventions, each protected by Royal Letters Patent. They all increase either the speed or comfort of the rider.

For example, there are no longer any plated parts left to waste time over polishing, the bright fittings are made of Aluminium Silver Alloy that does not rust or tarnish. Then there is the Little Oil Bath Gear Case—that unique piece of work, of which such unfortunate imitations are sometimes offered to the unwary. The Sunbeam's Gear Case makes the driving bearings of this "All Black" Model entirely Weatherproof, and thanks to the Little Oil Bath inside, these vital parts run **FREE FROM FRICTION IN A FILM OF OIL.** They are always clean, they are always oiled.

No wonder the Sunbeam runs so much easier, is cleaned in a few minutes, and if properly cared for **LASTS A LIFETIME.**

And there are no upkeep Expenses.—A Cyclist wrote the makers the other day to say that he had ridden his Sunbeam 46,000 miles **WITHOUT HAVING TO SPEND A SINGLE PENNY ON REPAIRS.** Think what such a distance would cost you on a Motor Bike.

The new 1911 Sunbeam List with descriptions of the various Patents, and a coloured picture of the new "All Black" Sunbeam is sent free on application to:—J. MARSTON, LTD., 21, Sunbeamland, Wolverhampton.

N.B.—Second-hand Cycles of any Make are at present being taken in part payment for these new Sunbeams.

LONDON SHOWROOMS:—158, Ioane Street (by Sloane Sq.), S.W Cecil House, 57a, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

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Post orders carefully . . executed . .

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THE WALTON combines a very smart appearance with the practical advantages of freedom and comfort. Harrods Tailors have produced a number of these useful jackets, tailored in best style. They are in Scotch Homespuns, Real Donegal and Harris Tweeds, and should appeal to every Golfer and Sportsman.

Two prices, according to materials. **37/6 & 45/-**

In all sizes READY TO WEAR.

HARRODS, Ltd., (Richard Burbidge, Managing Director) LONDON, S.W.

Summit 45 gives you what you want

The close straight setting front 2¼ins. deep with a shallow band 1¾ins., combines comfort with a certain dressyness of appearance that is indispensable to the business man. There is plenty of room for a soft closely tied cravat. QUARTER-SIZES from 14 to 18ins.

Sample collar with booklet, post free 6½d. ***6 for 3/-***

"Summit" collars are made in Ireland.

Austin Reed *Ltd*

Four shops:

18 Fenchurch Street 5 St. Mary Axe
157a Cheapside, E.C. & 113 Regent Street, W.

THE LAW GUARANTEE, TRUST AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY.

In reply to a question put to him by Mr. Bottomley, the President of the Board of Trade said it was not the intention of the Government to move in the direction of a public enquiry into the affairs of this Society. Mr. Buxton admits that he has received several representations from shareholders, urging that a public enquiry is necessary, and, as a consequence of these representations, he conferred with the Law Officers of the Crown. But these gentlemen have advised him that "there is nothing in the circumstances to enable the Government to move in the matter." We should have liked to hear Sir Rufus Isaacs on that point, if circumstances had permitted him to deal with it, as Counsel for shareholders before a High Court Judge.

This case is in some respects similar to the Whitaker Wright one. It will be remembered that then, as now, certain shareholders contended that there was a case for public enquiry; then, as now, they urged their view upon the President of the Board of Trade; then, as now, the President of the Board of Trade conferred with the Law Officers of the Crown; and then, as now, the Law Officers of the Crown advised that "there were no steps open to the Board of Trade." But here the similarity ends.

In the case of the Whitaker Wright companies, some of the shareholders were determined to test in the only practicable way the validity of the position taken up by the Board of Trade and its advisers. Consequently, they clubbed together and raised the money necessary to carry the matter into Court. There it came before Mr. Justice Buckley, who had no difficulty in deciding that the Board of Trade and its advisers were wrong, and that a public enquiry was necessary. We know what came of that decision—the public enquiry, the trial of Mr. Whitaker Wright, his dramatic death.

In our judgment, the present case for enquiry is stronger than it was in that of Whitaker Wright, and in the correspondence we published last week, between a shareholder and Mr. Justice Grantham, the reasons why a public enquiry is necessary are very forcibly stated by the shareholder, and very weakly questioned by Mr. Justice Grantham. But there will be no enquiry unless the Law Guarantee shareholders do as they did in the Whitaker Wright case, and there will be no such combined action unless, as in that case, some one shareholder takes the lead.

PEEK, FREAN AND CO.

HOW LONG SERVICE IS REWARDED.

A reader writes to us as follows:—

> I served Messrs. Peek, Frean for 34 years, and whilst with them succeeded in working up to the position of manager of my own department.
>
> The first intimation that I had from them that they wanted to dispense with my services was in the course of a conversation with one of the directors, in which he started by being reminiscent, and reminded me that I was one of those who had been with them during the building up of their business, and then went on to say that they were contemplating some changes, and that under the circumstances he considered it advisable for me to seek a berth with some other firm—at the same time remarking that anything they could do to help me they would be pleased to do, also they would like to hear from me occasionally after I had left their service.
>
> I tried to obtain work from other firms, but the fact that I had been for so long in the service of one company, and was leaving for no apparent reason, gave people the impression that there was something beneath the surface.
>
> Messrs. Peek, Frean then discharged me, and though I wrote to them several times stating that I was unable to obtain work, they had not even the courtesy to reply to my letters.
>
> To add insult to injury, the company's magazine, *The Pickaxe*, published an absolutely misleading and untrue reason for my leaving the firm.

The reference in *The Pickaxe* to which our correspondent refers is as follows:—

> "We have also to bid good-bye to Mr. ——, whose connection with the business terminates after 34 years' service. For the latter half of that period he was in charge of the tin-making plant, of which department he was the first and only manager. If Mr. —— carries out his present intention of starting in business for himself we wish him every success in the venture and trust that his future career will be happy and prosperous."

Look for this on the package, it saves life!

Before you take SCOTT'S Emulsion, you have a right to know whether it has cured other people. Every week letters are published from people who have taken Scott's Emulsion for certain complaints and have been cured by Scott's Emulsion. These are what

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been proved to cure: Tiresome colds and coughs, bronchitis, chest pains and lung trouble of many kinds—relief is immediate, recovery certain; debility, whether in weak babies, growing children, anæmic girls, suffering women—or after severe illness, fevers, pneumonia, influenza, operations; children's complaints, rickets, teething, whooping cough, measles, wasting. These illnesses have been cured in men, women and children; Scott's cures at any age. What is the secret of Scott's power? Simply the purest, most vigorous ingredients and the fine Scott process of manufacture which others always try to imitate—and always fail. Thousands will have nothing but Scott's; **not one** has ever regretted it. Neither will you!

Send for free sample bottle—enclose 3d. for postage and mention this paper. SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., 10-11 STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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(Member of Tattersall's)

Original and Straightforward Methods gained for me the title of

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TURF ACCOUNTANT.

3 Cardinal Points.

STABILITY
RELIABILITY
ACCURACY

1.—A deposit of £50,000 at my Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, Piccadilly Branch.

2.—I Cater for the Million.

3.—I accept instructions from **2/-** to any amount.

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9.—**FUTURE EVENTS.** "The Sportsman's" quotations are guaranteed until noon. No cramping or pinching of prices.

10.—**PLACE COMMISSIONS** even when favourite starts "odds on."

11.—**BY POST.** Instructions may be sent by letter.

12.—**RACE COURSES.** Telegrams may be despatched up to the ACTUAL "OFF," irrespective of advertised time of race.

13.—No deductions of any kind.

To participate in these most Generous Terms, apply at once for a credit account to—

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41, New Bond Street, London, W. (late 25, Conduit St., W.)

Write to-day for the Most Generous Terms.

NUMBERS 0 AND 1.

DID FIGURES GOVERN KING EDWARD'S DESTINY?

By E. S. Elleby.

The late King Edward (6 letters) VII. (3 figures). (6 and 3 are 9).

Queen Victoria, his mother, born 1819, died 1901; age 81. (9 times 9 are 81.)

He was 1 of 9 children, the 1st son, born on the 9th day of the 11th month (November) in the year 1841. He was married on March 10th (9 and 1), 1863 (7 times 9 are 63, and 6 and 3 are 9), to Queen Alexandra (9 letters), who was born on December 1st, who also was the 1st daughter of the 9th King of Denmark. He was the 9th Prince of Wales. He came to the Throne in the 59th year of his age in the 1st month of the year 1910. He was crowned on August 9th, and reigned 9 years, and died at 11.45 (9) on the May 6th, in the year 1910, at the age of 69. His funeral procession started at 9 in the morning, and he was followed by 9 kings to his grave.

One of his last utterances was, "Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty" (39 letters). His Majesty's last words were addressed to his physician, "I know this is the end, tell the Queen" (29 letters). The date of his death and the date of his birth together make the age he died (69). (Reverse May 6th it is a 9.)

He won 3 Derbys—in the year 18(9)6, his first by the horse Persimmon (9 letters), 11 starters, and in 1900, and he won it once as King in the year 1909; 21 jockeys rode for the King. He first learnt to play golf in his 18th year (twice 9 are 18), in the year 1859. He founded his club, the Marlborough, in the year 1869. His eldest son died in the nineties. I think this is sufficent to prove his numbers were 9 and 1.

"THE EARLY BIRDS."

MESSRS. GIEVE'S VERY FAT WORM.

Apropos of our paragraph in last week's issue—regarding the apparently undue preference enjoyed by Messrs. Gieve, Matthews and Seagrove, Limited, in the shape of the immediate supply by some official of the names of candidates for the position of naval surgeon, and of those of parents intending to place their sons as cadets at Osborne College—Mr. Wilson, the Labour Member, by means of a question as to whether efficient precautions were taken in the making of the uniforms of naval cadets to prevent the possibility of outbreaks of measles emanating from that source, elicited from Mr. McKenna the reply that: "The Admiralty have no reason to suppose that the *firms* who are employed by the parents of naval cadets to make uniforms do not take proper precautions." Mr. Wilson thereupon stated that his information was to the contrary, and Mr. McKenna then said that he would be glad to confer with the hon. gentleman privately on the subject. Another question elicited from Mr. Churchill the reply that 85 *per cent.* of the cadets' uniforms were supplied by *a single firm*. In the light of our revelations regarding Messrs. Gieve's enterprise, apparently fostered by the loving care of some Admiralty official, it is easy to understand this overwhelming preponderance.

UNSOUND AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

We have received the following letter from a person whose business connections ought to enable him to get at the truth of the matter, but it must be understood that we do not vouch for the correctness of his statements. Our correspondent writes with reference to Australian beef:—

> They are now cutting off the worm parts, the brisket and the flanks, in Australia. They said they would boil them down for soap and manure, but it now appears that the parts with the worms are being sent to England in barrels, and as corned beef, which makes it almost impossible to examine them properly. The Australian corned beef has been lately increased, probably owing to the wormed stuff being worked up, worms and all, into the corned beef.

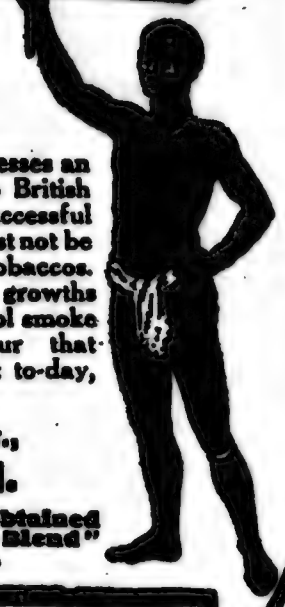
What does Dr. Herbert Williams say to this?

A Tobacco Discovery

HILL'S

Nyasa

Smoking Mixture



Unlike all other tobacco—possesses an individuality of its own. To British taste, it is the first really successful tobacco grown in Africa. It must not be confused with Boer or other Tobaccos. Equal to the best American growths yet at a moderate price. A cool smoke of pleasing aromatic flavour that burns free to the last. Try it to-day, you will be delighted.

Price 5d. per oz.,
Cartridges 5½d.

Nyasa Mixture can also be obtained extra coarse cut "Scotch Blend" at the same price.

NYASA Cigarettes
10 for 3d.

If you are unable to obtain Hill's "NYASA" send a postcard to the sole makers,
R. & J. HILL, LTD., 175, Shoreditch E.,
who will supply List of Agents and Free Testing Samples if desired.

THE WIZARD VACUUM CLEANER

is winning every woman's heart, as it cleans the home and keeps it clean.

Its Great Features are:

- Four Bellows — Double Action.
- Continuous Suction — not Patchy.
- Ball Bearings, therefore no effort is necessary for working it.
- The "Wizard" stands high, consequently there is no stooping.
- One person can work it with ease.
- Nothing to get out of order.
- Lifetime wear.

Models from 42/-

Write for list and name of nearest Agent.

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Before You Purchase the furniture for your new house we ask you to carefully consider the points made here.

We believe you appreciate the fact that a well-furnished house adds to your social and business prestige. It is not merely a matter of comfort, it is of far greater importance than this.

The first point to note is that furnishing on our plan, out of income, is much cheaper than renting a furnished house or flat.

At our premises you can choose furniture at cash prices and by simply adding 5 per cent. to cost, defer payments over a period.

You thus furnish out of income. Your first payment is 2/- in the £1 on articles chosen. Other payments you arrange according to your means.

We have no restrictions. You choose from the finest stock of furniture to be seen in any London showroom, and whether you are a resident in town or in the country you are treated with equal courtesy.

Our huge illustrated furniture book tells you all about our system and how to furnish cosy flats or large houses economically. Will you please send for a copy of the same? We present it gratis and post paid.

Whether you desire but one single article or whether you desire to furnish a whole house we have equal pleasure in serving you. At this springtime you will in all probability need several new articles—dining-room suite, drawing-room suite, hall stand or perhaps new carpets. There is no need for heavy cash outlay. Call at our premises choose from our huge stock what you desire and pay for the same on the terms given. If you cannot call, please send for our furniture book—it contains much that will interest you.

Please address your application to—

Messrs. WOLFE & HOLLANDER, Ltd.,

252-256, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.C.

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. Clement Scott.

Drury Lane's "Command" Performance.

Many questions have arisen as to "why" King George has selected the showy, artificial play "Money," written by Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, for the "command" performance at Drury Lane Theatre. When John Hare revived this nearly seventy-year-old drama, on May 19th, 1894, at the Garrick, it was spoken of as being "at one moment modern, at another ridiculously antique, a strange mixture of old-fashioned bombast and up-to-date truth." No wonder then, that a manager hesitates whether to produce "Money" in the dress, garb, manner and style of 1840, or to force it into the fashion of 1894. But no half measures will do, we cannot have the stilted stage diction of fifty years ago and the Inverness capes of the exquisite of to-day. If on the stage it is permitted to talk of Three per Cents., we cannot have half-penny evening papers and snuff-boxes in the smoking-rooms. The kind of club that existed in 1840 is unheard of in these go-ahead times. Electric bells do not summon obsequious waiters to do the bidding of gouty old members. Thus one difficulty will be overcome by the fact that Lord Lytton's play will be produced in the costume of 1840. That I believe the King's choice has, to a considerable extent, been influenced by the devotion the Queen has for Bulwer Lytton's works is a touching tribute to the taste of Her Majesty. Nevertheless, if people are not to be found who can act as they did in the period of 1840, I fear the drama will suffer considerably in consequence. Of course Miss Fanny Brough will play the part of Lady Franklin in the broadest spirit of comedy, so if the rest of the selected cast take the tip from her, then all will be well.

The Marie Bancroft Laugh.

And this reminds me of the most dramatic incident which happened on that memorable evening of the "Money" revival on May 19th, 1894. Sitting in my stall before the curtain was raised, *a man* passed me and sat down in the seat on my left. He was well-known to nearly every first-nighter, a fine fighter, and the proprietor of a weekly journal. Leaning towards me, he said, smilingly, "This old play is going to revive many half-forgotten scenes for me, I know." And then as the story developed, *the man* became more and more interested, until in the splendid duologue with Graves and Lady Franklin—Lady Franklin being acted by the then Mrs. Bancroft and Graves by Arthur Cecil—*the man* turned to me again and said, "What a laugh Marie has! I think if I were dying, that that laugh would bring me back to life again!"

Then followed a long spell of silence. The drama was ended. I rose to go—when—thud—a bulky mass of *something* fell with a heavy dull sound to the ground. Clutching my neighbour's cloak, and not daring to look around, I said, breathlessly, "Wait, I think there is an accident!" Then, we turned, and there, lying on the ground, his eyes staring into vacancy, his jaw dropping lower and lower, his limbs powerless, was *the man*.

That man was Edmund Yates, the owner of the *World*, who on that ever-to-be-remembered Saturday, May 19th, 1894, sat in the stalls of the Garrick Theatre, and passed "over into the sunlight" on Sunday morning, May 20th, his last utterance having been made to me about Marie Bancroft's—his old and valued friend—magnetic laugh. With the tragedy that occurred in the auditorium, can you wonder that the drama enacted on the stage is indelibly impressed on my memory?

A HINT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Is the Board of Trade aware of the alteration to the Plimsoll mark of the S.S. *Felbridge*, about to sail from the Brunswick Dock to the Bristol Channel? Our attention is called to this in connection with the recent fire, which occurred to the vessel. We understand that by this change an additional cargo of about 200 tons can be carried.

Mr. Fred Arthur, the popular comedian and mimic, recently produced at the Palace Theatre, Bristol, a song entitled, "I Must Write to John Bull About It," which, we understand, has scored a great hit.

DISEASED LUNGS,

Shocking Cough and Bad Breathing.

DECLARED CONSUMPTIVE.

Although Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not recommended as an actual cure for consumption, its effects are most remarkable in the treatment of this disease in its early stages, warding it off and curing the diseased conditions which produce it. Mrs. Woodhams, 10, Jubilee Street, North Road, Brighton, writes:—"My little girl was very bad from birth with a shocking cough and difficult breathing, and although she had the best treatment was declared consumptive. I was at a loss what to do when a friend said 'Try Veno's Lightning Cough Cure,' and after two doses her cough was eased, and very shortly she was a new child. If I had not been able to stop the cough I should have lost her."

Miss Woodhams.

Awarded GRAND PRIX & GOLD MEDAL, Paris Health Exhibition, 1910.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the Safest and Surest Remedy for

COUGHS & COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WEAK LUNGS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, NASAL CATARRH, CHILDREN'S COUGHS, OLD-AGE COUGHS, BLOOD SPITTING.

9½d. A Bottle.

Larger Sizes 1/1½ and 2/9, of all Chemists. A special offer for Catarrh sufferers accompanies each bottle.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.

Why not have a Guarantee behind every shave for a year hence?

We are so confident about this razor giving entire satisfaction to you and every other man who buys one that we guarantee it for one year, exchanging it without quibble if it fails at any point whatsoever. Most men who are now using them will tell you that they get smoother shaves than ever before. It is built of microscopically examined Sheffield silver steel, hollow ground, takes the keenest edge and keeps it long. We give you one that "fits," for our sizes are ⅞ in. for strong beard, ¾ in. for medium beard, and ⅝ in. for light beard. We pay postage in British Isles.

Black Handle 3/- Ivory Handle 5/-

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£25,000 GIVEN AWAY!

NEW SYSTEM OF RAPID MONEY-MAKING.

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100,000 FREE SHARES

representing £25,000, Wit out any Cost or Liability Wh.tsoever to Applicants.

JOSEPH LEITER,

who has made several huge fortunes in extraordinary short periods of time. Few men in the world's history have made money multiply itself so rapidly as Joseph Leiter.

It is open to every man or woman to learn how money makes money. No one can become wealthy on the 2½ per cent. per annum interest such as is paid to those who deposit their money with bankers and others, who themselves use it to bring in from twenty to thirty to several hundreds per cent. profit.

These Shares will be issued in STRICT ROTATION, therefore it is important to reply at once if you intend to grasp this WONDERFUL CHANCE OF ACQUIRING SOMETHING FOR NOTHING which may be worth, in the course of a week or two, a crisp Five-pound Note.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO

is to write your name and address plainly on postcard, put a ½d. stamp on it, and

Post at Once.

This is an offer made to the thrifty saver, and a **CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.** It is in no way connected with Premium Bonds or Lottery Tickets. All the Bankers wish to do is to put before 100,000 people an Illustrated and Coloured Prospectus of an opportunity that will produce a fortune.

IF YOU RECEIVE NO REPLY you will understand that the whole of the 100,000 Free Scrip have been applied for.

JAMES R. KEENE

started his money-making career with a very small amount of money. In a very short while he made £2,000,000.

Readers now have the opportunity of learning something of the same methods whereby Mr. Keene made his money.

So Don't Delay. Apply at Once.

Everyone who wants to make money will be delighted at this announcement. To-day an unprecedented opportunity is given to every reader of this paper to make large profits with small sums, from a few shillings upwards. "Money Makes Money"—so runs the old phrase—and if you possess a spare sovereign you are now given the chance to prove its truth. For, free of all charge, you will be sent to-day full particulars of a system of rapid money-multiplying by which your sovereign may be increased to two, three, four, or five sovereigns, your £5 to £25, £50, or £100, your £10 to correspondingly larger sums, and so on to fortunes. All you have to do is to write to the address given below, and by return you will be sent, free of charge, a Free Share without Cost or Liability.

Remember, 100,000 Free Shares

representing £25,000 without any Cost or Liability.

In March the number to be distributed is only 5,000

SO WRITE AT ONCE.

WRITE TO-DAY.

Your opportunity is NOW. There is no need to look for an opening: it is here this very instant, staring you in the face.

Don't put this paper down with the remark, "I'll see about it."

Those who say "I'll see" generally "forget." Strike while the iron is hot.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO

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You can Test the Genuineness of this Offer at once by sending a Postcard to

UNITED SERVICE SHARE EXCHANGE,

Dept. K.B., 2, Army and Navy Mansions, 115, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Telephones: 5227 and 110 Westminster.
Telegrams: "Ussharex, London."

NOTE.—"ONE APPLICATION ONLY IS ENTERTAINED FROM EACH ADDRESS. ANY DEVIATION FROM THIS RULE WILL MAKE VOID ALL FUTURE BENEFITS ACCRUING."

THE ARMY—FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

By Allan Sutor.

Economy.

An apparent decrease, but an actual increase, in the Army Estimates for 1911-12, as compared with the previous year, shows the failure of the present War Secretary to achieve economy at the expense and sacrifice of efficiency. The suicide of a nation ought not to be any more difficult than that of an individual. As a matter of fact, it is much more difficult. Our lawyers are trying hard; but they find it necessarily slow work to impair the vitality of our country. They do their best. The Estimates grow and grow; the lawyers talk louder and louder of economy! It would, of course, be too big an undertaking for great men to-day to endeavour to effect both efficiency and economy. They are content to exhaust their energies in an attempt to accomplish economy. The only creditable thing about them is that they really do not mind when they fail. Indeed, their failure to achieve the work allotted to them by their supporters is their one reserve source of personal satisfaction. If the political leaders in power to-day could only fail to reform the House of Lords, there would not be a happier body of men in the country than those political leaders. To be a good follower is the price of leadership to-day, and our leaders are gradually learning to pay that price without the slightest sign of reluctance. That is the pity of it. They call it "civilisation," "progress"; and the dual process of waiting patiently to see how the cat jumps—they call it "educating public opinion."

The John Bull League.

Recently I have been having a good time going round the country addressing meetings on the Army system, under the auspices of the above league; but the really good time has been when listening to Mr. Bottomley, the President of the League. The President is a man delightfully outspoken; he does not believe in the expediency of calling a spade an agricultural implement. He calls it a spade! This is most unusual nowadays, especially out of Scotland. But even with regard to Scotland I had begun to think the love of straight speech was a lost virtue. I was agreeably deceived, however. At Edinburgh and Dundee Mr. Bottomley hit out straight and true; and the huge audience revelled in his well-delivered sarcasms. This convinced me that there must be good stuff in Scotland even yet.

The Army Problem.

Here is a letter written by a Staff Officer. It is dated July, 1909, and was in reply to a young officer who was desirous of obtaining a little military instruction—a very difficult and expensive thing for an officer to get. The first part consists of a complaint that the letter did not reach him in time to be able to arrange any instruction. "It is a pity your letter did not arrive sooner," he says to the young officer. In the next paragraph, he states that it would have been impossible to give instruction at this juncture. "Colonel X. wishes to keep the instruction solely for officers in the Reserve." Then the letter finishes up with the following remarkable advice. I give the letter and the advice, as it is typical of the ideas which our staff officers generally hold on the subject of acquiring military knowledge. The letter states, "You can't do better, *if you want to learn tactics*, than thoroughly study 'Field Service Regulations, Part I., Operations 1909.' If you master the spirit and the text of them, I will guarantee your passing any tactical examination." That was the advice and help given by a Staff Officer to a young fellow keen to learn. "If you want to learn," he says, "master the spirit." If an officer wants to learn to paint a picture or build a bridge, he is enjoined to read a book on the subject! He is left entirely to his own guidance and his own resources. This will not help efficiency in war. That is the problem—how to get good officers and how to keep them up to the mark.

Messrs. McIntyre and Capel-Peters (Solicitors, 401-5, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C.) write, apropos of Messrs. Robertson and Smith's Whist Drive prizes, inviting the holders of unsatisfied coupons to communicate with them, and stating that any correct claim received within a month will be immediately satisfied by them on behalf of their client, Mr. S. J. Smith, who wishes to accept liability on behalf of himself and his co-partners.

9d. each six for 4/3

Sample "Pyramid" post free for 9d.

Give splendid service: more durable than most handkerchiefs, because only highest-grade yarns are used in weaving.

Borders in tasteful colours: six handkerchiefs free if one fades in washing.

Ask your outfitter to show you the designs. If any difficulty, write to PYRAMID, Dept 4, 132 Cheapside, London, E.C.

For the Man of Taste.

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

21

Redfern's NAVY Rubber Heels

The heel that makes walking a pleasure, that prevents nerve-jar, that obviates fatigue, that saves money in boot repairs. But be sure you get

REDFERN'S

Ladies' & Children's, 5d. per pair.
Men's, 7½d. per pair.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
REDFERN'S RUBBER WORKS, Ltd., Hyde, near Manchester.

"Analysis proves that

PLASMON OATS

Mid-Lothian

are Scotland's Best — Enormously increased in food value by the addition of Plasmon."—*Lancet.*

5 minutes boiling only. 6d. pkt.

PLASMON IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS!

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children that Cures Rupture.

I SEND IT ON TRIAL.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached Coupon to-day and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my Appliance, giving you prices, and names of many people who have tried it and are extremely grateful. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

The above is C. E. Brooks, who has been Curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured, write to him to-day.

I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded, and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and, once having seen my illustrated book and read it, you will be as enthusiastic as my thousands of patients whose letters are now on file in my office. Fill out this Free Coupon and post to-day.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON.

C. E. Brooks, 101, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.
Please send me by post in plain wrapper your Illustrated Book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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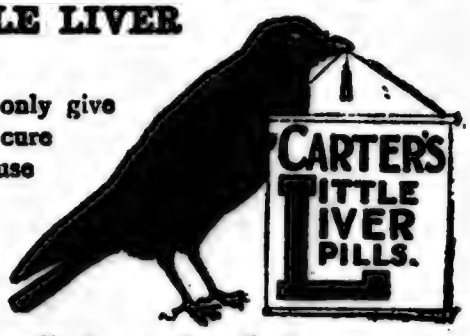
Please write plainly.

The Army of Constipation

IS GROWING SMALLER EVERY DAY.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure **Constipation.** Millions use them for **Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.**



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GENUINE must bear Signature.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

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SOLID LEATHER BOOTS

DIRECT—FROM—FACTORY—TO—WEARER

MIDDLEMEN'S PROFIT CUT AWAY.
BETTER BOOTS AT LOWER PRICES.
25 PER CENT. SAVED.

BARRATT'S Famous 8/6 "Footshape" Boot. This boot is now so well known that it is hardly necessary to say anything in its praise. Its remarkable success is due to the fact that it has always been, is now, and always will be WARRANTED ALL LEATHER.

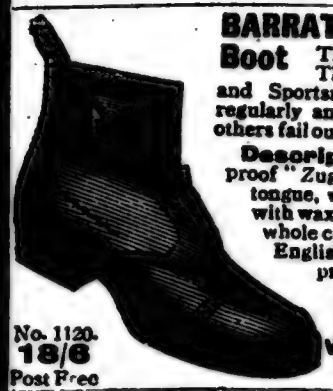
Send Your Order NOW.

Descriptions.—No. **1617.** Box Calf Boot, **8/6.** Splendid Box Calf Uppers, straight golosh, no outside seam, unbreakable jockey back, toe-capped (as illustrated), best linenlined, specially selected, hard-wearing solid leather sole, sewn. Best make and finish throughout.

No. **1717.** Glace Kid Boot ... **8/6.**
No. **1417.** Brown Willow Calf **8/6.**

Sold Post Free 8/6 DIRECT FACTORY TO YOUR DOOR

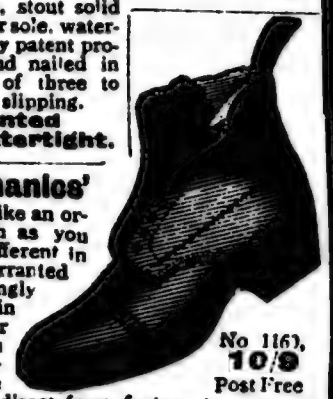
BARRATT'S 18/6 "Zug" Shooting Boot This boot has stood the test for years. Thousands of Farmers, Gamekeepers, and Sportsmen are wearing the "Zug" Boot regularly and with universal satisfaction. Where others fail our famous "Zug" Boot proves successful.



Description.—No. **1120.** Best Stout Waterproof "Zug" Grain Uppers, special design double tongue, watertight to top of boot, hand stitched with wax thread at side seams, whole cut vamp, stout solid English leather sole, waterproofed by patent process, and nailed in groups of three to prevent slipping. **Warranted Watertight.**

No. 1120. **18/6** Post Free

BARRATT'S 10/9 Mechanics' Working Boot. This boot is not like an ordinary boot such as you would get at your local store. It is different in many ways. First and foremost, it is warranted all solid leather throughout. It is strongly built by British workmen. It is made in four different widths, so that no matter whether your foot is narrow or wide you are sure of getting an exact fit. Considering its many good qualities, it is the cheapest boot in the world, and is sold direct from factory to wearer thus cutting out all intermediate profits



No 1161. **10/9** Post Free

Description.—No. **1160.** Stout Kip Leather Upper, half waterproof pattern (as illustrated), with straight toe-cap and unbreakable backstrap. Best stout, hard-wearing, solid leather sole, half-inch substance. Standard screwed and outside stitched

Sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12, 1/- extra). Each size is made in four different widths. No. 3 width (for slender feet); No. 4 (medium); No. 5 (wide); No. 6 (extra wide). Worth 14/6 in a shop.

State number, size, and width required.

COUPON. *"John Bull," March 18, 1911*

Please send me one pair of boots No. ..... Size..... Width..... Price ..... If unsatisfactory, money to be refunded in full.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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(Pin this coupon to your order.

If size is not known, send an old boot, or draw out line of stockinged foot on paper. (Outline of boot is of no use.)

We Guarantee Perfect Fit or Money Back.

W. BARRATT & CO., LTD.,
The World's Leading "Boots-by-Post" Specialists
(Desk 66), Sterling Works, NORTHAMPTON.

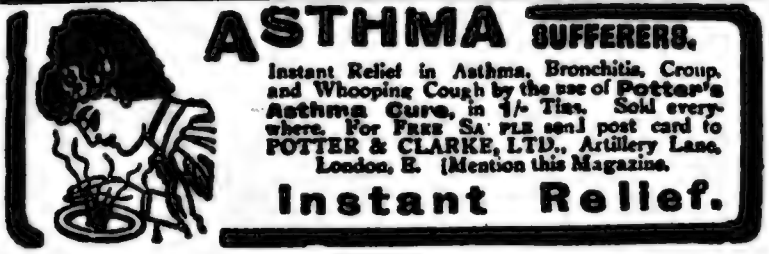
DO YOU WALK MUCH?

You can have that delightful feeling of walking on fresh springy turf by wearing **DR. HOGYES' SOCKS** (made of impregnated asbestos).

Sample pair in any size post free 7d
Better and more effective Qualities 1s. and 2s.

They Prevent and Cure Inflamed, Perspiring, Hot and Wet Feet, Corns, etc.
Pamphlet free.

DR. HOGYES' SOCK CO (Dept. C), 16, Carthusian Street, London, E.C.



ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Whooping Cough by the use of **Potter's Asthma Cure,** in 1/- Tins. Sold everywhere. For FREE SAMPLE send post card to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. (Mention this Magazine.

Instant Relief.

The John Bull League.

BRANCH REPORTS.

Manchester and Salford Branch.—The Branch held another successful meeting at the Cheetham Hill Public Hall, on Wednesday, March 8th, when three very important resolutions were carried unanimously. Councillor H. Ross Clyne, who presided, explained the aims and objects of the League. He also attacked the methods of the City Council in the selection of Chairmen of Committees, declaring that they should be elected by ballot, and that many of them were selected without the slightest qualification for their onerous positions. He made a stirring appeal to all citizens to become members of the League. Councillor H. E. Howell, in proposing the resolution: "That the citizens be consulted on the question of the utilisation of the old Infirmary site," brought forward many strong objections to the proposed creation of a combined Art Gallery and Library. He convulsed the audience with laughter by his description of the visit to America of two members of the Libraries Committee to inspect the libraries there, and who, whilst abroad, got at loggerheads and returned by different boats. He dealt with the necessity for abolishing cant from our public life, and gave many instances where cant was preferred by our civic authorities to honesty of purpose. Mr. J. Robinson (Vice-Chairman of the Branch) seconded. After commenting on many abuses and much waste of public moneys, he declared the Council to be in a state of chaos, they inviting architects to submit plans for an art gallery and library before they knew themselves how much of the site could be utilised for the purpose. The next item was the extension of hours for workpeople's cars. Councillor Clyne gave many instances of the citizens having been made to pay the full fare because the cars had arrived a few minutes late at the starting point, though the people had been waiting there some time before 7 a.m., which is the time for the last car at reduced fares. Councillor Howell was most emphatic in declaring the necessity for extension of hours and mentioned many cases of hardship resulting from the early stoppage. Mr. H. Mason ably seconded. The third resolution emphasised the necessity for a second stipendiary magistrate. This matter was very effectively dealt with by Councillors Ross Clyne and Howell, and a very successful meeting thus terminated. The resolutions were in due course submitted to the Lord Mayor. There are now four John Bull League members in the City Council—Councillors Ross Clyne, H. Howell, J. Hargreaves, and J. B. Langley.

Hull.—A highly successful meeting in aid of local charities was held at the Grosvenor Hotel on Thursday, March 9th. The Branch will hold an open meeting in the Restaurant of the Manchester Hotel, George Street, to-night (Thursday), at 8 p.m., to which all members and friends are cordially invited.

Birmingham.—A series of meetings is being arranged in all the districts to call attention to a matter of supreme public importance, full particulars of which will be announced later.

Leicester.—The Temperance Hall has been engaged for a meeting to be held on Friday, March 31st, when the President will deliver an address. A very limited number of tickets for reserved seats may be obtained from the Local Secretary, Mr. E. Pinder, of 6, Bakewell Street, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Further particulars next week.

Liverpool.—Following the meeting to be held on the 22nd inst., particulars of which will be found on the first page of this issue, the Branch will hold another Whist Drive at the Assembly Rooms on Friday, March 31st. The two previous functions proved highly successful, and resulted in a large number of members being enrolled. Tickets (price 1s. 6d.) may be obtained from the Local Secretary, Mr. G. S. Haines, 48, Woodlands Road, Aigburth, but as the accommodation is limited and on the last occasion proved insufficient, early application is necessary.

Leeds.—Mr. W. B. Russell, the Local Chairman, gave an address on Sunday afternoon, March 12th, at the Miners' Institute, York Road, East Leeds, on the Objects and Aims of the League. His remarks were well received, and after the address many questions were asked and satisfactorily answered. The Albert Hall has been engaged for Thursday, March 30th, when ex-Lieut. Allan Sutor will deliver an address on Army Administration.

Plymouth.—Attention is called to the announcement appearing on the front page of this issue of a concert at Devonport, where it is hoped to form a strong branch. Arrangements are being made for an early visit to Plymouth Guildhall of the President. Further particulars will be announced in due course.

Bristol.—A series of meetings will shortly be held in each of the Parliamentary Divisions of Bristol, when Mr. D. A. Brown will deliver addresses on the objects of the League.

OUR NEW LEAGUE SONG.

We have recently had composed and set to music a new League Song. The music, which is of an inspiriting and martial character, is by Dr. Herman Brearley, and the words are by Mr. Walter Moore, the writer of our original song. It has already met with considerable success at our Bristol and Leeds meetings, and copies can be obtained from the publisher of John Bull, 67, Long Acre, London, W.C., price 6d.

(*For Membership Coupon see page ii. of Cover.*)

BAD LEGS

THE NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT

By the Tremol method of treating your leg, you are cured without a particle of Pain, without a moment's Rest, without Neglecting your Work for one single instant, and without the Possibility of a Failure, because this new method permits of no relapse, and you are cured to Stay Cured for all time. But this is not all. Every form of Bad Legs succumbs to this new treatment. Varicose Ulcers melt away, and, combined with Varicose Veins disappear. Eczema Vanishes, Swollen and Painful Legs become painless. Diseased Bone comes away, Tubercular Bone and Ulcers heal up. Inflammation and Irritation become things of the past.

THE REASON WHY.

Why is this? Because Tremol Treatment is unlike all other treatments, for it attacks and removes the cause, and if your case is taken in hand—for if it is incurable it will not be accepted—it will be separately and specially prescribed for and attended to until your cure is complete, and while you are applying the Treatment in your own home. This no other treatment even pretends to do, for in other so-called treatments the same thing is supplied to everyone alike, and there it ends.

The Treatment that opened the Eye of "John Bull."

After a searching investigation Tremol Treatment is the only cure for Bad Legs, Eczema, Varicose Veins Diseased Bone, and Allied Disorders vouched for by "John Bull." Whatever will pass the keen and fearless criticism of this newspaper is absolutely genuine, hence the well-known saying: "If you see it in 'John Bull' IT IS SO." The object of "John Bull's" investigation was to enable its readers to distinguish a real cure from the many so-called cures that are worthless.

"John Bull's" sifting examination disclosed the facts that ninety-nine out of every hundred cases treated are permanently cured because no case is accepted unless it is suitable and can be made permanently well, and each patient is separately and specially prescribed for—that when an application for treatment is refused any money that has been paid is immediately refunded, The National Infirmary for Bad Legs being the only Institution in Great Britain that adopts this policy.

"John Bull" concludes its exhaustive enquiry by saying, "The result of our investigation has proved an eye-opener. The Tremol Treatment strictly merits the praise of 'John Bull'" See "John Bull's" investigation into the merits of the Tremol Treatment. Nov. 20th and 27th, 1909.

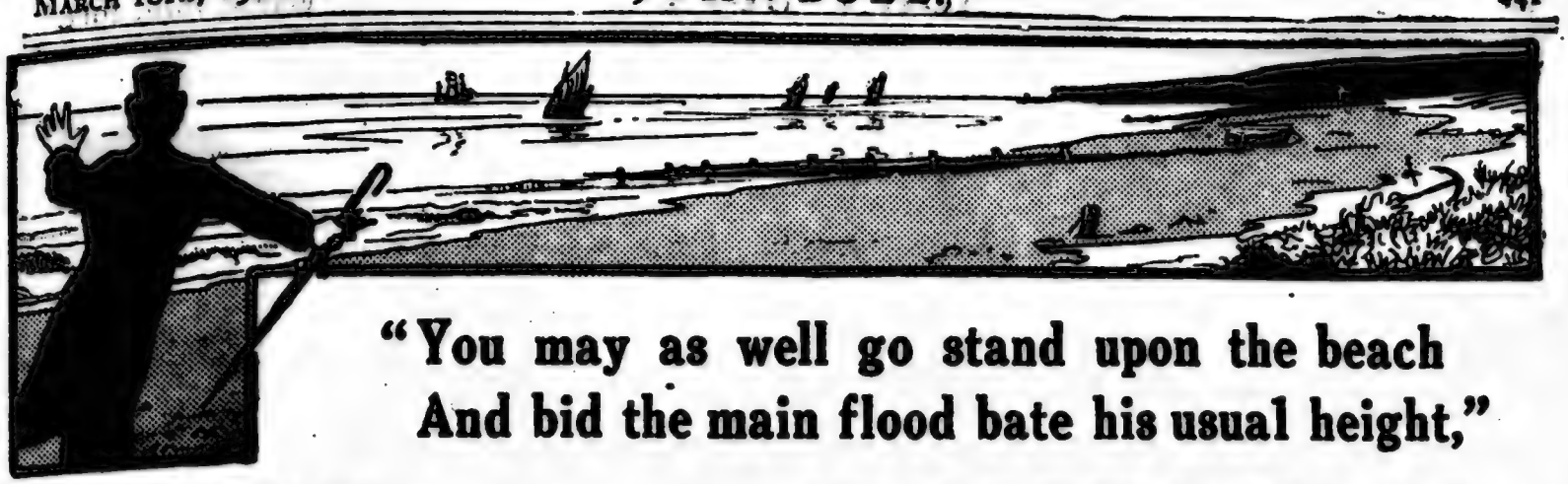
NOTE THIS SPECIAL OFFER.

A large Illustrated Book giving full particulars of this powerful remedy will be sent free of all charge. It teems with sound advice and contains much valuable information. And if you are a sufferer it is sure to be the means of bringing about your speedy and permanent recovery, even if Doctors, Hospitals and Specialists have failed to help you. But write for the book at once, for early application is necessary as only a limited number of free copies is to be distributed.

WRITE NOW.

Thousands praise the day they read the book. In it you will find what you have never had before, an opportunity of having your leg quickly and permanently made well, for by this new method you can cure yourself in your own home, without Pain, Rest, Operation, Relapse or Failure. This is not a chance to be missed, and if you desire to be made well, sit down now and write to the NATIONAL INFIRMARY FOR BAD LEGS (Ward B.L.), Great Clowes Street, Broughton, Manchester. The book will then be sent you gratis and post free. When writing please state the disease from which you suffer.

WATSON'S BLUE BAND WHISKY



"You may as well go stand upon the beach And bid the main flood bate his usual height,"

As try to stop the land boom.

On February 10th, the whole nation was apprised by the entire Press of the wonderful and ever increasing value of Freehold Land. New roads leading in and out of London were officially discussed. Some remarkable statements were put forth. "Every million spent at the present time would be a good investment." "Eight years hence the cost would be double."

Could anything be plainer, or more direct in its meaning? High officials who know, and who are not apt to overstate the case estimate that the value of Freehold in London's extension will shortly be doubled.

Is that sufficient inducement for you to buy land along one of the proposed main arteries—Great Western Avenue? We should think so. Yet more has been said on the subject.

Here is another quotation, "Expense could be saved if the authorities could purchase the land wanted." Those in a position to speak authoritatively are unanimous as to the inevitable increase in land value. The obvious moral is—Buy Freehold whilst you have the opportunity. Do not let the chance slip through your fingers. It is not difficult to buy good Freehold. We have made it simple and attractive. The great opportunity is at

"ELTHORNE HEIGHTS"

All Freehold. The Great Western Land Company will not permit even a whisper of the word Leasehold, for leasehold is limited, and Freehold is for ever. Freehold is wealth, leasehold is poverty. In regard to leasehold there is that ugly feature of the time limit. Visit "Elthorne Heights," and remember it is all Freehold. Remember also it is in London's Western district and in the direct line of the proposed Great Western Avenue, the value of which is ever on the increase. We enable you to become possessed of a lot of Freehold at "Elthorne Heights" on payment of £5 down; the balance being payable at the rate of £1 per month. Thus easily can you acquire valuable Freehold in a glorious spot within 19 minutes' journey of Paddington. Whether you wish to use it as a home or buy as an investment, is immaterial. In either case you will do well. The idea that only capitalists can be Freeholders is out of date. We have altered all that. Our business is to take the land from the few and place it in the hands of the many, JOHN BULL helping you in the matter. Cut out the Coupon—it is worth £5 to-day, and there is no knowing how much more it will be worth in a few years' time. If you bring us a coupon and pay your initial £5, we credit you with £10. That is a plain statement of fact, without the imposition of impossible conditions and difficult restrictions.

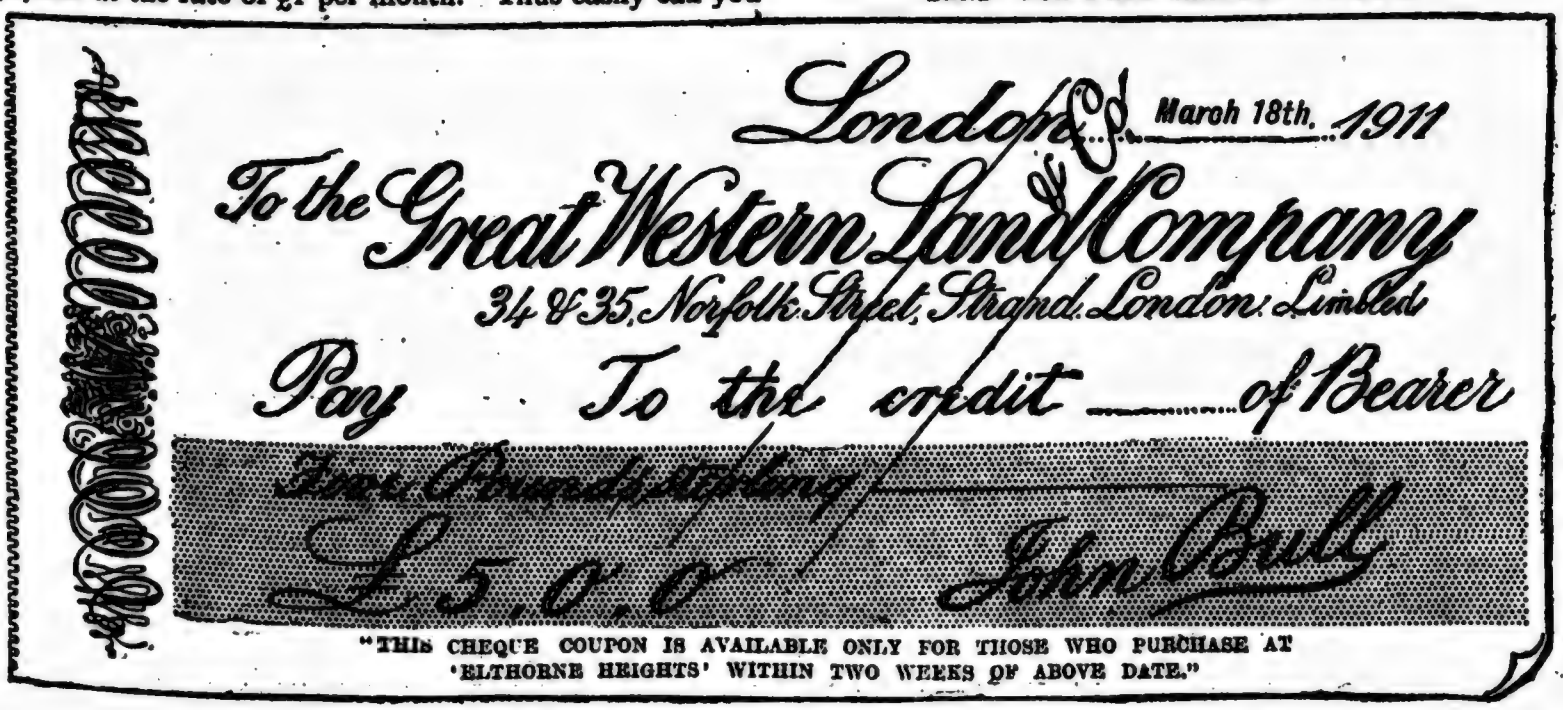
Convert that strip of paper into a strip of Freehold Land. It will be the best stroke of business you ever did.

The price of lots varies from £110 to £150 according to size and location. Think of London Freehold at these attractive prices.

This is merely an outline of what we can tell you. Give us a call. Then you will learn something more of the value of Freehold at "Elthorne Heights." Even if you are not an intending purchaser, come along. We shall make you comfortable, treat you with civility, and answer any questions you care to ask about Freehold. Do not talk to us about leasehold, because it is a bad thing and we do not believe in it. Buy good Freehold, in the right locality, on attractive terms. It is the safest investment and soundest security in the land. Do not wait until the land boom is at its height; and do not let us be in a position some time hence to greet you with those bitter words—"We told you so."

GREAT WESTERN LAND CO., Ltd.;
Oswaldestre House,
34 & 35, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Telephone 909 Gerrard, or Telegraph
"Subdivide, London."

SEND FOR FREE RAILWAY TICKETS.


London, E.C. March 18th, 1911
To the Great Western Land Company
34 & 35, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, Limited
Pay To the credit of Bearer
Five Pounds Sterling
£5.0.0
John Bull
£5.0.0
"THIS CHEQUE COUPON IS AVAILABLE ONLY FOR THOSE WHO PURCHASE AT 'ELTHORNE HEIGHTS' WITHIN TWO WEEKS OF ABOVE DATE."

BULL'S EYES.

Notes of Interrogation:—
Hasn't Lord Kitchener got "a show" at last?
Wouldn't a peerage for Mr. Birrell be an Irish rise?
Is the Veteran Reserve a sort of Old Guard?
Didn't the South African team find Australia too hot?
Won't it mean a crash if the Crystal Palace is "knocked down"?
Do they "prick" the Sheriffs to make them smart?
Will the L.C.C. General Powers Bill cause "dis-contents" among the ne'rsagents?
Is Tariff Reform "going down"?
Isn't the Standard Bread question one of "weight"?
Are they calling it the *Daily Meal* now?
Is "Fair Play" the motto in the Party Game?

No fewer than 1,326 hatpins have been seized by the Vienna police in the streets. On point duty, of course.

Savants tell us that the hobble skirt was fashionable among the Egyptians 5,000 years ago. But it doesn't suit the modern Mummy.

"Organist as Airman," we read. He should be able to master the wind.

Turkey breeders, who have been troubled by their charges straying, are recommended to bell them. Isn't it early to ring their necks?

"Stag in booking-office," we read. Ready for Goring?

Would-be aeroplane passengers can now book seats at theatre ticket agencies. Are returns issued?

Bakers should be willing to place Lord Northcliffe on the roll of fame.

At the Skating Carnival at Olympia, a man was dressed as the family ghost. We hope he wasn't transparent.

"Songs in U.S.A. Parliament," we read. "Strike the Lyre"?

"You may conquer the world with a smile," says the Rev. A. T. Guttery. But the musical comedy actress found that out first.

The Llanelly baker whose wife has been blessed with triplets, will now knead some "dough."

In eleven years the drink bill of the country has gone down thirty millions. This is a drop of the right sort.

There is a bakers' strike in Dublin. Doubtless the masters find it difficult to raise the standard.

The museum of spurious coins which has been opened at Munich is unique in one way—the exhibits are *all* bad.

We hear of scarlet fever at Wellington Barracks. Are the men tired of khaki?

"Cat as egg gatherer," we read. Poached?

A cold has cost Signor Caruso £4,124. Not to be sneezed at.

The *Mail* says the sweet pea will be the Coronation flower. But, after its bread campaign, wouldn't the cornflower be better?

In the farce at the Criterion, three babies are produced when only one is required. It is indeed a "Baby Mine."

"A Crocus Carpet," says a headline. Very Springy, of course.

The musical comedy Sir Joseph Lyons is writing should be a success. He knows the public taste.

In spite of the activity of the authorities, we understand that much of the whisky consumed in Ireland is illicit still.

"Fabians Want to be 'Mr.'," reads a heading. We would much rather give them a "miss."

At Southgate, a man chased by the police, bolted into the police station for safety. He ran himself in.

Sir Halbert won the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham. What a joy that animal must be to the London flunkey!

"A penny biscuit made my lunch when I was a student," says Judge Willis. No wonder he is so dry.

The Canton of Grisons, Switzerland, has voted for the entire prohibition of motors. If this won't attract visitors, nothing will.

Willesden schoolboys are to be taught bootmaking and repairing, but won't this make them "snobs"?

"Contempt of the present is not a modern vice," says Mr. Richard Whiteing. Has he never been behind the scenes at a wedding?

A new musical comedy, "The Suffrage Girl," was produced, most appropriately, at the Court.

"Taxicab in a Teashop," reads a headline. Doubtless it caused quite a stir.

"Unrest is a sign of life," Principal Selbie tells us. Yes, especially in seaside lodgings.

TO the smoker of appreciative palate there is a charm in

Chairman

that is without parallel. Its fragrance is pleasing, its flavour wholly satisfying, and its smoking so peculiarly cool that it never burns the tongue, however much it is smoked.

Boardman's

is the same tobacco milder, and

Recorder

the same but fuller flavoured.

6d. per oz. in 1 and 2 oz. packets and larger tins, from tobacconists everywhere.

Cartridges—CHAIRMAN & BOARDMAN'S

6½d. per oz. everywhere.

R. J. Lea, Ltd., Manchester.

Skin Deep Beauty.

It is not always the best looking watch that gives the greatest satisfaction. A smart looking case does not necessarily mean Time-keeping Quality. Accuracy and Reliability of movement or works, and the reputation of its makers should have first consideration.

The discriminating buyer has a way of looking deeper than the outward finish of a watch. He is not misled merely by pretty outward appearance.

Over 23,000 discriminating buyers have tried and tested

Ingersoll Watches

and have found them exactly as represented by the makers—The most practical, economical and perfect watch that a crown will buy.

Now, if you are ready for a cheap watch, and believe that 5/- entitles you to a reliable timekeeper, be sure to ask for an Ingersoll, and look for name on dial and guarantee in back of case. They are there for *your* protection.

CROWN 5/-

New Eclipse	6/6
Junior	5/6
Midget	5/6

The jewelled Ingersoll-Trenton *watch offers the same security and saving to the buyer in high-grade watches that the Ingersoll does in the low-priced class. They are sold only by Jewellers. Prices from 21/- upwards. Send for our Booklet "How to Choose a Watch." It is FREE.*

INGERSOLLS ARE SOLD BY OVER 12,000 BRITISH DEALERS.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 353 Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.

INGERSOLL WATCHES

FROM 5/- to 8/6 ALL FULLY GUARANTEED

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Britain's Best Bicycle

A GOOD GRIP

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All the 1911 Models of Rudge-Whitworth Bicycles and the Rudge-Whitworth Motor Bicycles are fully described and illustrated.

Write at once and copy will be sent by return of post.

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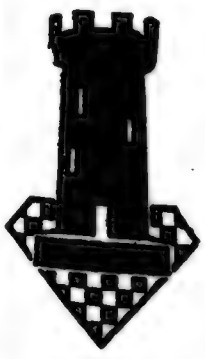
LONDON DEPOTS:—

230 Tottenham Court Road, W.; 25 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.



Castle Collars

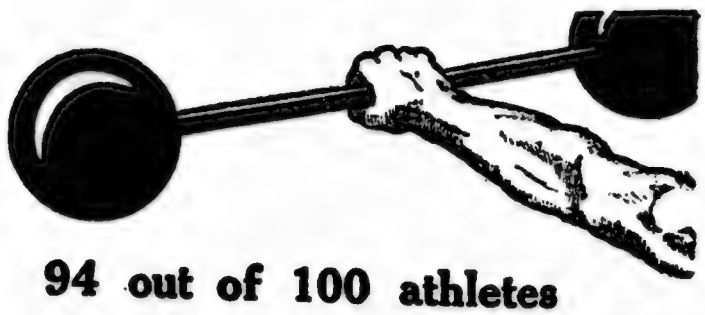
Faced with genuine Irish Linen of our own manufacture, Castle Collars do not crack or split; neither do they turn yellow in washing, but retain their whiteness to the end. Collars, in all single shapes, six for 2/6.

Dress Shirts, "Matchless" quality, each 5/11. Shirts refitted from per half dozen 14/-.

Illustrated List post free.

founded on good materials.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Ltd.,
44, E, Donegall Place,
LONDON. BELFAST. LIVERPOOL



94 out of 100 athletes at the Great Universities and Famous Public Schools had Oat-Food in childhood.

93 out of 100 use it every Day now.
90 out of 100 use it in "Training."

The Report of The National Food Enquiry Bureau

sets out this significant fact; another proof that the first ten years of life determine one's health and strength.

The Bureau has recently concluded a sweeping investigation into the value of Oat Food amongst *all* classes.

At these great institutions of mental and physical prowess. Oat-Food was reported "the staple breakfast dish." "Porridge for breakfast is essential for a man in training," wrote one athlete. Another "Makes one's powers of endurance stronger."

93 out of 100 of these scholastic athletes eat porridge every day. Of celebrated athletes outside college life, the Report shows that 74 out of 100 use Oat-Food daily.

What a Contrast Here!

What a pity to find, according to the Report, that in the slum homes of the kingdom this most nourishing and most economical of foods is scarcely known! In London not 3 in 100 of these homes serve Oat-Food.

The Doctors' Declaration.

The investigation's Report shows that out of of 514 doctors, 494 declare that an increased consumption of Oat-Food would greatly benefit the nation.

The doctors say so because they know that for your money you get in oats a more perfect combination of carbohydrates more proteids, organic phosphorus, lecithin than in any other food.

Carbohydrates are the heat and energy-giving elements of food; proteid is the body-building part of food. Phosphorus is the brain-food; lecithin the food of the nerves and nerve-centres.

But What Oat-Food?

The whole world knows that Oat-Food is found at its best in Quaker Oats.

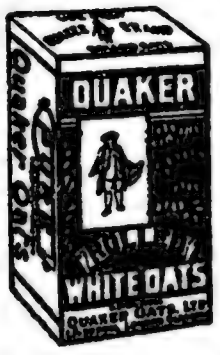
The large, thin flakes that cook and digest so easily—the delicious flavour impossible to any other Oat-Food—

The purity and cleanliness of Quaker Oats—never touched by hand through all the unique process of milling—*and sold only in* SEALED *packets*;—

The economy proved by "40 Meals for Sixpence"—

These are a few of the reasons why Quakers Oats is

The one Perfect Oat-Food.



Quaker Oats

The food that builds brains and bodies.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau, we can send a copy of the Report to you if you are interested. Address, Quaker Oats, Ltd. Dept. 277, 11, Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.

JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[The Editor *replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?*

CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of enquiries received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and only those of general interest will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc.

AUTHORS and artists submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write name and address upon the back of their work. The Editor cannot accept any responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work when stamped, addressed envelopes are sent for the purpose. All matter submitted must be original unless otherwise stated. The most suitable lengths for articles and stories are about 750 words (one column), or 1,500 words (a page).

The Editor cannot express any opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china pictures, coins, books, etc.

Correspondents are requested not to send original certificates, testimonials, etc., as, though every effort is made for their safe custody, they are liable to be mislaid. Copies only of such documents should be sent in the first instance; if inspection of the originals is required, a request will be forwarded to that effect.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENCE is increasing steadily. In future, we will disregard any letter which is not duly authenticated with name and address, which may be given in strict confidence.

E. H. D. (Bow) wants us to "go on making the public shudder at the thoughts of *how bread is made.*" He comes from a family of bakers, and says his father and uncles lost their lives through the shocking condition of underground bakehouses. We hope he is more careful.

F. T. T. (Cheapside) says that a certain show at a *London music-hall* is "an exposition of Moorish brutal sensuality, suggestive and nasty and unfit for home-keeping wives and daughters." But home-keeping wives and daughters do not go to music-halls, so they run no risk of being contaminated.

W. H. J. (Bournemouth) says that the *staff accommodation at hotels* is often abominable, and that six men have to sleep in a room fit for two only. He says the wages in a good hotel are from 6s. to 12s. a week of 7 days of 12 hours each, and that every servant is not tipped. Why not have a poll-tax on all foreign servants?

Mr. Goll Bloom (91, Handsworth South Road, Birmingham) informs "Frenchman" that he is a smart and original *English comedy lyric writer*, and does not care what he pays. Oh! Golly.

C. R. W. (Merthyr Vale) sends us a cutting about "Jim Crow's wife: met on Sunday, wed on Saturday." It seems that a certain lady was accused of bigamy for marrying a sailor named Peak while her husband, Jim Crow, was alive, but that a seaman named Rogers testified that he had married the accused in Sydney in 1898, ten years before the *alleged marriage with Jim Crow*. Our Jim, however, informs us that he knows nothing about Rogers.

G. G. (Wandsworth) accuses us of "either fatal idiocy or pitiful ignorance" about *standard bread*. But is it as nourishing as a John Bull biscuit?

"A Frequent Admirer" (Catford).—We are not going to apologise to *standard bread* for our jests. How do you know that the germ of the grain does not contain microbes? Most things do—even kisses and telephone receivers. Besides, see what *Mrs. Bull* says about it.

R. F. B. (Liverpool) defends the *School of Anatomy* and says "it is as necessary to understand the growth of a cancer as it is to understand the finest rose that ever blossomed." Perhaps, but not so sweet. And how does this "museum" help? What do the kids care about cancer?

R. N. mocks at a sailor-author called F. T. Bullen for alluding to a *shark 9ft. in girth*. Perhaps the one in question had swallowed a few sailor-authors' tales.

S. R. (Clagford) says that all pigs are ringed through the nose and that the custom is not more cruel than piercing young ladies' ears. The pigs, however, are not consulted. Our correspondent remarks sarcastically that we shall presently have protests against cutting off lambs' tails, cattle-branding, ear-clipping, etc. However, he is not altogether callous, for he objects vehemently to the rabbit-gin, which is certainly a horrid form of torture.

"An Admirer of 'John Bull'" relates a blood-curdling experience. Going home one dark night, he "saw a bright light move as from one window to another in his house and as suddenly disappear." As no one was in charge, he attributed the phenomenon to *burglars or ghosts*, but later on he discovered that the apparition came from "one of the numerous light-ships with which this dangerous coast is studded." All this is in answer to Mr. Sandy McNab, who took Crippen's house. Our correspondent adds that if anyone will spend a night at his house, there shall be a memorable exhibition of spirits, namely, Scotch, Irish and cognac, he being the representative of a wine and spirit merchant. Jim begins to regret that he ever took the pledge.

J. S. S. (Oban).—Your parable is too profane for publication, but it is certainly true that "a certain man named *Jim Crow* came secretly unto John Bull by night for fear of the Jews." We must, not, however, publish your parody for fear of the Christians.

"Amen" writes: "If the *discipline of the Church* were not so Lax there would not be so many Crimes." So be it.

L. G. B. (Mincing Lane) wants to know if the *Daily Mail* is now a gardening paper. It's a bit of all sorts.

J. V. Junior, (Leicester) writes in defence of *vegetarians*, and quotes a passage from Genesis, to the effect that every herb bearing seed and every tree shall be to man for meat. But this cannot have been intended to be taken literally, for some herbs and trees are notoriously poisonous.

E. T. D. (Regent's Park).—Yes, *fee-snatching money-lenders* have been sent to gaol before now. Why not have a go at them?

E. J. C. (Johannesburg) says the *Ethelle Bargain Co.* (83, Clapham Park Road, S.W.) sent a circular to his son, who has attained the ripe age of six. They say they were introduced to him by a friend, and that he has been very fortunate in winning one of their "Dorian-gold" watches, which he can have on payment of 6s. 11d. for a chain. They must keep it for him.

(*Continued on page* 46.

Have You Tried Electricity?

It is Curing Thousands.

The most pleasant way of curing many of the common everyday ailments is by electric treatment. There is nothing complicated or difficult to understand about it. You can, by following simple directions, without any trouble or inconvenience to yourself, permanently cure all nervous ailments, stomach, liver, bowel, kidney or bladder complaints, lame or weak back, many forms of weakness, and even chronic cases of Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Locomotor Ataxia.

A treatment which can be applied when lying down, resting, whenever most convenient to the patient, and for an hour or a little less at a time, gives no trouble whatever. Any disease that is thus persistently attacked daily, replenishing all exhausted parts of the body with a wonderful force of energy, will vanish, no matter how chronic or long-standing it may be. The permanent cure depends upon the nature and length of the treatment; but electricity is certain, permanent, irresistible. . . . .

Some sufferers have tried electricity in some form or other, and it has failed. Quite so. It, no doubt, is abused to a greater extent than any science known. Some of the appliances or batteries sold should never be applied to the human body under any conditions. They are useless for curative purposes, and many are even harmful, though these abuses are often unjustly charged against electric treatment.

The symptoms of every case indicate how the current should be applied, the strength necessary, and the length of application. Proper instructions on these points are absolutely vital to success. How, therefore, can results be reasonably expected from any of the indiscriminate and periodical applications that are used without the slightest regard to established scientific knowledge?

There is a strong crusade being conducted at the present time by certain newspapers against the dangers of drug dosing for the relief of pain and sleeplessness. Every paper and periodical which lend their columns for this worthy purpose is rendering inestimable service to the public. Medical men are constantly pointing out the dangers. Some of the victims whose health and lives have been ruined by the pernicious habit of swallowing drugs of which they know nothing are publicly warning others of the dangers they run.

One of the large dailies recently published an interview with a West End Chemist, in which attention was drawn to the class of people who are the most persistent users of these drugs. The pity of it is that it is the intelligent class chiefly whose fine, sensitive natures are soon warped by their destructive influence. He instanced a chronic case, which was considered hopeless, which was totally cured by a few applications of electricity.

A special health battery has been invented that is a boon to all these sufferers—to all, in fact, who suffer from weakness of any description, whether nervous or muscular; also for pains and aches of every description. This battery has been the means of curing over 10,000 suffering people throughout Great Britain and the Colonies during the past seven years. It is always warmly endorsed by those who have tried it. It won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal, as well as a Certificate of Merit. Its name, the "Ajax" Dry-Cell Body Battery, signifies what it is, a dry-cell generator for imparting strength and vitality to the human body.

If you haven't read the book, "Electricity: The Road to Health," you ought to do so at once. It treats on the subject of electricity most plainly and thoroughly. It tells you something worth knowing about yourself if your health is below "par." Any reader of John Bull writing to The British Electric Institute (Dept. 41), 25, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., will get this health book by return post, free, and with no obligation whatever.

Advt.

Consumption has been cured.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, WHOSE DISCOVERY OF A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS STARTLED THE WORLD.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a remedy for Consumption has at last been found. After many years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned Derk P. Yonkerman has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in fairly advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and change of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power as a remedy.

Whatever you position in life may be, if you are in Consumption, or suffer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this remedy is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Prove for yourself its healing power.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 343, 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption. If you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free treatment and full instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

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In the form of the Essence, Spermin acts as a REVIVER of VITAL ENERGY, and so stimulates healthy body juices, which resist disease and retard vital decline.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, FATIGUE from OVERWORK, and MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION brought about by OVER-INDULGENCE in ATHLETICS will find a corrective in in Poehl's Spermin Essence.

It is of SPECIAL CURATIVE VALUE in all DISORDERS of the BLOOD, the NERVES, and the HEART.

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Send 1d. stamp for Sample.

4d. each.
3/6 per dozen.
Of all Stationers.

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Perfect Pencils

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY, 171, LOWER CLAPTON, LONDON, N.E.

RILEY'S
Billiard Tables.

Roberts and Gray both made their record breaks on Riley's standard tables.

The RILEY'S Miniature Table is built in exact proportion to the full size, and the game requires equal skill to play. Whatever size your room is, there is a RILEY'S Table to fit it. You can have a seven days' free trial at our expense. Riley's Miniature Billiard Tables to fit on your own dining table from £3/7/6. The 6ft. 4in. size, £5/5/0, is suitable for most rooms. RILEY'S Combined Billiard and Dining Tables from £13/10/0 to £24/10/0. Prices include all accessories, carriage paid to nearest railway station *Cash or easy payments.*

Free on receipt of post-card, full detailed Illustrated Catalogue of Billiard and Dining Tables.

E. J RILEY, Ltd., Crown Billiar Works, Accrington.
London Showrooms: 147, Aldersgate Street, E.C

— AN ORIGINAL BLEND —
of High-class Turkish Tobaccos.

MATINÉE
CIGARETTES
(HAND-MADE)

Packet of 25 (Size 3) **1/6** Also Sizes 1 & 2

Of all High-class Tobacconists

"A DUBLIN READER" has received a circular from the poet and beggar. *T. Todd-Potts*, Litt.D. (an American degree). He seems very busy just now

W. E. S. (Durban) objects to bilingual teaching in *S. African schools*, and says the taal is a worthless jargon.

A. J. B. (Beaufort) says he sent money to *Richard Exon, Wholesale Fish Merchant, Grimsby*, but can obtain nothing in return. Looks fishy.

"VERONICA" (Southampton).—It was quite a common mediæval practice for donors to figure as saints in *stained-glass windows*. Why be so unhappy over the revival of this practice in Southampton? Remember that the German Emperor has consented to be immortalised as a gargoyle.

N. H. R. (Mariscopa, California) says *the Boers* are preparing for revenge, and have already accumulated £2,000,000 towards a war-chest. That won't go very far.

W. S. R. H. (Newquay) enquires about *Goodall Robinson's Civil Service College*, which gives tuition by correspondence.

J. M. (Cromer) sends particulars of B. Hulles (159, High Street, Clapham), a bootmaker, who has embarked upon the *snow-ball system*.

Miss M. G. (Woodford Green) has been done out of a guinea by Glyn's *fee-snatching agency* (9, Argyll Place, Regent Street). The police probably gave her good advice about the worry of a prosecution.

J. W. C. (Hoole) says, when his wife was seriously ill, the *Salvation "Army"* persisted in playing under her windows, though he and a trained nurse politely explained the circumstances. They only departed after threats of the police. What nice Caristian people!

"PRIVADO" (Manchester).—The *London Incandescent Co.* (65, Station Road, Camberwell) is thought to be an alias of the notorious and well-named Plant (Stockport Road, Manchester).

E. W. H. (Sandown, I. of W.) sent 13s. 6d. to *David Fernie* (61, Tottenham Court Road, W.) for a dress-stand. After much correspondence, he learned from the police that Fernie had left without giving any address. As E. W. H. is a railway porter and his wife eks out the family budget with dressmaking, this seems a cruel fraud.

C. A. (Sunderland) complains of inhumanity at the *Eye Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne*. A young lady, in great pain, was kept waiting 30 minutes "while the doctor for that day calmly filled his pipe and chatted away with some other idiots, seemingly oblivious to the fact that there were any patients waiting." If the young lady had been prepared to pay a 50 guinea fee, she would doubtless have received more attention.

A. K. (Feltham) sent money to the *Chiswick Rubber Stamp Co.*, and heard no more.

"JIMMY" (Portsmouth) complains that the *North London Photo Enlargement Co.* try to extort money from people who have given them no orders. A serious suggestion, *if* true.

J. H. (Mark Lane) complains of *A. Ellis & Co.* (36a, Aldersgate Street, E.C.), the well-known photographic enlargement tricksters. He was lucky to obtain the return of his photograph, even in an unstamped envelope.

"ARTIST" (Colwyn Bay) enquires about the *Press Art School* (New Cross) and the *International Correspondence Schools* (Kingsway). We believe the latter is all right, but know nothing of the former.

F. W. (East Ham) draws our attention to *Jacobs and Co.* (Cwmbran, Mon.), who employ the Snowball system for selling boots. The objection is that they do not clearly state the conditions before collecting sixpences.

"FOOTBALL" (Hindley) complains of *Frank Kennett*, bookmaker, Flushing.

W. K. (Faringdon) says he has been *welshed* of £93 by E. Hill and Co. (99, High Holborn). Why did he not consult us before he began betting with them?

F. P. O. (Peterborough) wants us to publish a black list of *football accountants*. He sent 2s. to George Price (Flushing) and won £4 4s., but could not obtain it. Then he sent 10s. to James Wilton (Middelburg) and won £1, but is still waiting. He will have to become a tipster instead of a backer.

C. J. L. (Wavertree) mentions a new trick of *Thos. Allden, the football welsher*. C. J. L. won 17s. and received a postal order for 1s. 6d. Then no notice was taken of complaints. But why did Allden trouble to send anything?

"A POOR WOMAN DEPOSITOR" (Walsall).—It is unfair of you to try and get us to assume responsibility for the *libellous accusations* in your anonymous communication.

F. B. (Uxbridge).—Why on earth shouldn't a parson go in for a *football competition* in a weekly paper? If that is the worst thing he ever does he need not give up hope of Heaven.

F. W. D. G. (Peckham) enquires about the *Red Cross Legal Assistance Syndicate* (165, Fleet Street, E.C.) which offers free legal advice and other benefits for 1d. a year. It calls itself Red Cross because it announces that it subscribes to hospitals. This all sounds very philanthropic, and arouses our curiosity. Most of these legal aid societies are merely touting agents for solicitors.

W. E. (Edgbaston) enquires about the *Central Advertising and Addressin Agency* (73, Cricketfield Road, N.E.). He would like them to furnis references before he sends a 1s. 6d. fee.

C. W. N. (South Lambeth) says the fare from the Angel to Kennington Oval is 4d. by *City and South London Railway*. But he saves 2d. a day by booking from the Angel to the Bank for 1d., and then paying only 2d. excess from Bank to Oval. Railways are often as unbusinesslike as Governments

"SERVANTS' FRIEND."—Surely you are wrong in thinking that *modern domestic servants* have to put up with their employers' bad tempers; are "enclosed within four walls from one week's end to another;" are excluded from outside pleasures; never have an extended holiday, etc., etc. Many of them have quite a good time.

W. E. S. (Wandsworth).—There is certainly not enough *cash in the world* to redeem all the paper money.

[We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.]

To H.M. THE KING

"Black & White" Whisky

Jas. Buchanan & Co., Ltd.,
Glasgow & London.

JOHN BULL, March 4th, 1911, says:—
"Every week we are inundated with complaints from people who have been defrauded by bogus football accountants. To a very great extent it serves them right, as instead of accepting fictitious odds offered them by strangers, they could entrust their business to a reliable firm, like that of

BERT FRY,

FLUSHING, HOLLAND,

and be sure of receiving their winnings."

Football & Racing.

My terms are a revelation to the Sporting World. Absolute fact. Send 1d postcard and I will send you copy of same.

GIGANTIC £1000 LINCOLN & NAT. "DOUBLE."
THE RACING STUD, the well-known powerful turf combine (Est. 1900). Praised by "Sporting Life," Larry Lynx of "The People," "John Bull," etc., have the PEA for the Lincolnshire (can give Forerunner, etc., 2 st). Also "Nat's" gem. Send stamped address quick. 67, High Road, Turnham Green, W.

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At 2 to 1 against, or over.
I DO NOT BOAST. What I state I PROVE.
My enormous clientele has been built up in five years by making money for them and they are with me to-day.
Remit 10/- and I will send you my Trial £5 S.P. Job Wire. You cannot LOSE as I guarantee satisfaction.
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Proprietor, "SEEGROVE'S WEEKLY,"
College Chambers, 249, High Holborn, W.C.
Particulars of my infallible System sent Post FREE.
My last Big S.P. coup was landed at Lingfield at 100-8.

If You're a High-Grade Man
with Special Ability which fits you to occupy a really Responsible Position in some Clerical, Technical, Organising, or Travelling capacity—you can get into touch with your Right Position through Hapgoods. We have large numbers of High-Grade Positions open, and we want to hear from Bright, Energetic Men of More than Average Ability, who are capable of filling them. If you are such a man—write us to-day.
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WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?
See page ii. of Cover.

HAVE YOUR DOORS FITTED WITH THE
MAGIC DOOR OPENERS
WHICH OPENS THEM WHEN YOUR HANDS ARE FULL.
COST ONLY 7/6.
SAVES POUNDS A MONTH
LAST A LIFETIME.
All Ironmongers and Furnishers sell them. . . Particulars:—
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES Ltd.
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New Life for Invalids, Renewed Strength for the Weak, Greater Vigour for the Brain-worker, a Wealth of Health for Everyone.

To *instantly* invigorate—to permanently strengthen—to *safeguard* you against illness and disease—to make you healthier and happier—and to equip you with an abundance of *reserve strength*—*that* is the mission of "Wincarnis." As you take your wineglassful of

WINCARNIS

daily you will *feel* yourself getting stronger, and you will experience a delicious increase of vigour, vitality, and *reserve strength* as the rich, revitalised blood goes dancing through your veins, making your whole body tingle and glow with *new life*.

Test Wincarnis at our Expense.

Send the Coupon below, and by return of post you will receive a liberal trial bottle of "Wincarnis."

FREE TRIAL COUPON

COLEMAN & CO., LTD.
W 33. Wincarnis Works, Norwich.
Please send me a Free Bottle of "Wincarnis." I enclose three penny stamps to pay carriage.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
"JOHN BULL," March 18 1911

. . THE . .

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Is a Private Publication, issued every Monday.

Each Issue contains Authentic Racing Intelligence Probably Unobtainable Elsewhere.

THE SPECIALITY

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OVER-NIGHT ONE-HORSE CODE SELECTIONS

published in all the principal sporting papers every race day.

Authentic intelligence for the Lincoln and National.

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THE RUFUS WEBB

MIDDELBURG TOTALISATOR, MIDDELBURG, HOLLAND,
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RACING NOTES.

By W. Lotinga.

[" *Larry Lynx* " *of* The People, " *Double U. L.*" *of* Lotinga's Weekly, *and* " *Magpie* " *of* The Globe.)

A Real Chance.

My readers' attention is called to the £500 which is put up by *Lotinga's Weekly* in a competition for the " double," the Lincoln and National, which is now the topic of nearly every backer. Even if this is not won, the £50 Consolation Prize *must* be gained by someone. No stamps or money in any shape or way can be received, but each solution sent in must be accompanied by that current week's coupon.

Prophetic.

Should she not have won in the interim at Lingfield, Jemima must take the Copthorne Plate at Gatwick to-day (Thursday), while her stable companion Meridian will win one of his Hurst Park engagements. Soliman's Way ought in one of her hurdle handicap engagements, to be recompensed at last for several unlucky defeats, but the public will, in truth, be looking more towards flat racing than taking interest in what happens over the sticks. The National I can fortunately deal with in next week's issue, right on the eve of the race. For Lincoln,

Dalnacrag,

a Spring performer, and thoroughly fit, must be my first choice, and the second, Oversight, assuming that he wins his pending trial, with the customary saving clause for an old friend, Vigilance.

For doubles, mix each of the horses named.

Mr. Douglas Stuart originated the liberal plan of allowing place betting when the favourite starts " odds on," which is now being followed by others, but with this important difference to the backer—that whereas Mr. Douglas Stuart has " no limit " to what he pays for " places " when the favourite starts " odds on," the other turf accountants who are now following his lead limit winnings to 2 to 1. It is quite conceivable that with a hot favourite, other horses in the same race may be 100 to 1 against to win, in which event Mr. Stuart would pay the backer for a "place," 33 to 1, or 25 to 1, according to the number of runners. We advise our readers to write to 102-104, New Oxford Street for his book of very simple rules.

In unison with his further enterprise in launching out so as to cater for the million, Mr. D. M. Gant's new premises at 44, New Bond Street are palatial. The offices, staff and up-to-date facilities are ample to conduct a huge business.

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GENTLEMEN;

Once again the Flat-racing Season is about to open, and naturally every sportsman is anxious to make a good start, and having done that will be only too anxious to continue on the same lines throughout the season. To attain this end there is only one thing necessary. YOU MUST FOLLOW MY DAILY SYSTEM WIRES.

I want every sportsman who reads this advertisement to follow my wires from the beginning of the Season. Do not follow your own fancies or inferior information, as it is bound to let you down, and then you will be like all my clients and say, "I wish I had started with you before."

Did you have a bad season last year? If so, never mind, put your trust in me, and I will get all your losses back with considerable interest. You have only to read a few of the letters I have received from my clients to be convinced that I am the one and only man who can guarantee you success at racing. If you follow my Daily System Wires it is practically

IMPOSSIBLE TO LOSE.

Owing to want of space I cannot give a complete list of selections here, but to give you a slight idea of the enormous value of my knowledge, I might mention that at one period of last season I sent all my clients no less than FIFTEEN WINNERS IN TWENTY DAYS, as follows: Lady Vista, won 6 to 4; Prince of Song, won 4 to 1; Prince San, won 5 to 2; Romeo, won 5 to 2; Borrow, won 10 to 1; Cellini, won 11 to 4; Seaton Delaval, won 7 to 4; Assayer, won 7 to 2; Origo, won 5 to 4; Hacklers Beauty, won 10 to 1; Orpiment, won 4 to 1; Queen's Journal, won 5 to 1; Land League, won 5 to 1; Westdean, won 3 to 1; Louvigny, won 2 to 1. ONE RACE ONLY EACH DAY.

There is no reason why you should not follow my Daily System Wires. You must have a good Turf adviser if you want to make racing pay, so why not follow the man who has studied racing and systems all his life, the man who desires to see you win, for in your success lies his own success.

It is not necessary to be a millionaire before you can begin my System, for if you like you can

START WITH A CAPITAL OF £3

although, of course, the larger the capital the larger your income will be. I have clients on my books who have been following my Daily System Wires ever since I first introduced them to the sporting public at the beginning of 1908, and it stands to reason that when my clients continue to follow me WEEK AFTER WEEK, MONTH AFTER MONTH and YEAR AFTER YEAR, they must be making money; so why shouldn't you do likewise? For what one can do another can do also, and when there is money to be made, why keep in the background? Why push it away from you? Thousands of people are continually complaining that they never have an opportunity; but the real fact of the matter is that very few people grasp the opportunities that are held out to them; they cannot see them. I offer you an opportunity now to make racing pay, and if you fail to grasp it it is your own fault. So confident am I of my ability to carry out all I claim that I will

ASSURE YOU A REGULAR INCOME

each season, providing you follow my instructions, and, as further proof of the confidence I have in my ability to make racing pay,

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To say all I should like to say, and to reprint the testimonials I have received from my clients, would fill the whole of this publication, therefore I want you to write for one of my 52 page descriptive booklets containing full particulars, together with press notices, copies of testimonials, and a complete list of selections for 1909 and 1910.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING WHATEVER

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I AGAIN HAVE THE LINCOLNSHIRE WINNER.

I might mention, in case you have any doubt on the matter, that your name and address will not be passed on to anybody else, but will be kept strictly private.

Yours faithfully, C. ALLEN (Professional Backer).

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